FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 13, 1862. [NO. 2328.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7.—The following items are from the New York Herald of the 3d inst:—

Our news from Port Royal, by the Ariel yesterday, is interesting. The British steamer Fingal attempted to run the blockade at Savannah, but was foiled. She got ready to make her way through Warsaw Sound, but the gunboat Ottawa was despatched to the Sound, and on her arrival the rebel mosquito fleet of Tatnall came down to attack her. After a brisk engagement a shell was put through Commodore Tatnall's vessel, when he retired. The escape of the Fingal was thus frustrated.

Three thousand men for General Butler's expedition were put on board the Constitution at Boston yesterday, and are expected to sail for the South to-day.

A correspondent of the Herald says the Burnside expedition is intended for Eastern Virginia. It consists of 25,000 men.

The Herald says a decisive blow must be struck the Southern rebellion before the end of April.

Gen. McClellan's health is rapidly improving. He attends to business in his room.

The workmen engaged in the Brooklyn Navy Yard had a strike on Thursday last. They wanted them to work from sunrise to sunset and to reduce their wages to the same as that paid outside. The workmen held a meeting and refused. There were 3,500 engaged in the Yard; 500 of them went to work and the balance continued on the strike.

Ely in his New York speech says McClellan's vast army has too much to do. The Yankees have to fight a people terribly in earnest. War, even to the knife, is still their cry. They will spare neither life nor treasure to prevent an advance of the Northern troops.

In a speech at Baltimore Ely said "he is convinced that the entire South is a unit on the subject of the war, and that they are determined to fight till the last man falls, or till they achieve their independence. That the utmost cheerfulness prevails there, and that the people are satisfied with what has been done so far. He states that so far as his own action is concerned, that, convinced of the impracticability of subduing the South, he is willing to let the Southern States go."

The British bark Express, of Hull, for New Orleans, loaded with 6,500 bags of coffee, arrived here yesterday as a prize, having been captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes. She took in her cargo at Rio Janeiro.

Fortifying the Canadian shores.—The Detroit Free Press, Jan. 1, says:

"*The fortifications at Windsor, C. W.*—A few weeks ago a corps of engineers, under command of General Williams, arrived at Windsor, and proceeded at once to lay out fortifications commanding the city of Detroit. The plans have been completed and the works commenced, and, if continued, will be ready to mount guns in a short time. The fort is situated on an eminence a little to the left of the main village; and nearly in the rear of the Town Hall, and completely commands the whole river front and principal business part of this city."

The first hostile step of the allied expedition against Mexico was taken on the 17th ult., when the Spanish troops from the fleet landed at Vera Cruz, took unopposed possession of that city and the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa, and hoisted their flag over the city and the fort. The rejoicings in Havana on the receipt of the news were most enthusiastic.

The Mexicans had one hundred large rifled cannon in San Juan d'Ulloa, which were all left behind in their flight.

Northern and Foreign Items from the Herald of the 4th inst.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, dated the 18th ult, says that the Southern Commissioners are working actively against the North, and with increasing success.

Only one journal in Paris (the Opinione Nationale) is friendly to the North.

When the Asia moved out from her wharf for New York, the bands were playing "Dixie," thus showing a strong Southern feeling.

Sales of 300 bales of Cotton were made in New York on the 3d inst. The closing prices were 36 and 37 cts. —middling upland commanding the outside figure.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 3d inst. The Governor's message says that the expenses of the war to that State, so far, have been nearly $3,385,000. Massachusetts has furnished twenty-nine regiments of infantry, six batteries of artillery, two companies of sharp shooters, and five rifle battalions.

Gov. Andrews says at the close of his message that "the great rebellion must be put down and its promoters crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure that the enemies of popular government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of the democratic institutions of a free people."

Mason and Slidell.—BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The steamtug Starlight left Fort Warren at eleven o'clock this morning, with the traitors Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, for Provincetown, where they will be transferred to the British steamer Rinaldo, now lying there. Her Commander says that he has been ordered to lie there, and is unbending sails and making himself at home.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Starlight arrived at Provincetown at 4½ o'clock last evening and the rebel emissaries were transferred to the British sloop-of-war lying in the harbor. The Rinaldo sailed from Provincetown at 6 o'clock last evening, en route for England. The rebel Commissioners were on board the vessel, and at the time she left the harbor the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane.

Kentucky Confederate States Senators.—NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Legislative Council of Kentucky, on Saturday last, elected Henry C. Burnett and William E. Simms Confederate States Senators.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1862.

FORT HATTERAS.—A writer in the Richmond Examiner, defending the naval officers in the Confederate service from an imputation of inefficiency, in that "all the batteries commanded by naval officers were taken when attacked by the enemy," cites two cases on the Potomac where such was not the result, and then adds as follows in regard to Forts Hatteras and Hilton Head, which we think it right to copy, in spite of the Charleston Courier's deprecation of comparisons between the defences of those two posts, because we think it throws light upon the Hatteras affair. It will be remembered that the yankee reports stated that they landed 315 men at Fort Clark on the evening of the first day of the bombardment This writer discredits the statement, and probably with reason, for it is scarcely credible that they would have landed so small a force just at night, and then withdrawn all their ships out of supporting distance. It may be well here to remark what was not sufficiently borne in mind by those who made comments depreciative or otherwise upon the conduct of the defence, that all our information with regard to the second day's bombardment, as also to the number of men landed at Fort Clark on the night of the first, was derived from *yankee sources.* According to the same authority, our most glorious victories were our greatest disgraces, and Manassas even brought us but little glory when we whipped with difficulty one third our number.

The Examiner writer says,—

"Com. Barron was in Newbern, N. C., organizing his little force, when he received intelligence of the threatened attack upon Hatteras, and immediately hastened thither. He arrived at ten in the evening of the first day's fight, when Fort Clark had been abandoned. The garrison consisted of volunteer militia, sufficiently brave, but wholly ignorant of the management of artillery. There was not one gun of heavy artillery, and a 10-inch columbiad lay upon the beach unprovided with a carriage whereon to move it. Nevertheless, in a spirit which does him honor, he accepted the proffered command and spent the night in preparation.

"One of the first subjects discussed was a night attack upon Fort Clark; but owing to positive assertion that it was in possession of 2500 men, the idea was abandoned. The statement of the enemy as to the number of men landed, we know, from their mendacity in other matters, is not to be relied upon.

"Under the terrible cannonade of the following day our shot could only reach the nearer and smaller vessels, which were so severely handled that they withdrew beyond range. At the time of surrender the battery was untenable, there being imminent danger of the explosion of the magazine, and no shelter for the protecting force except in its immediate vicinity. Lieut. Peacock, taken in the prize steamer Fanny, told the writer that he went into the battery with Gen. Butler, and never before had a proper conception of the devastating effects of shot and shell, and that, short of insanity, the place could not longer have been held. The batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point were commanded by Gen. Drayton, and never had been in charge of, nor were their garrison instructed by, naval officers. If they had, so many guns would not have been disabled from precipitancy; if driven from them they would have been carefully spiked or, with their magazines, blown up; and it is not improbable, considering the admirable construction of the batteries."

RE-ENLISTMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch has a long and forcible article on the probabilities of the present experienced and well drilled army of volunteers renewing their terms of service on the expiration of the year for which they volunteered. It makes a suggestion, which may be entitled to grave consideration, that McClellan may be postponing his advance on the Potomac with the hope and expectation that our volunteers will not continue in the field after the expiration of their present term, and that their places, if filled at all, will be filled by raw and inexperienced recruits, over whom his well drilled army, three or four times the number of ours, may hope for the victory which he is now afraid to contend for, though he now has perhaps double our force. The Dispatch fears that the rust of inaction, and the heartless and brutal neglect of some of the civil and military officials, has put the cause of the South in more peril, by preventing re-enlistments, than all the armed legions of the North. But it reminds the volunteers that the time for submission and compromise has forever gone, and that their enemies are panting to bring desolation and defilement upon every Southern home.

"Never," says Dr. Moore, as truly as eloquently, in his late Fast Day Sermon, "never since the terrible scenes of LaVendee, under the ravaging hordes of Republican France, has the old heathen war-cry *Væ Victis*, (wo! to the conquered!) been more unmistakeably sounded by an army of invaders. Let this tremendous crusade become successful, either by mismanagement in the Army"—or, we may add by the refusal of volunteers to re-enlist—"or cowardice and greediness at home, and history furnishes no page so dark and bloody as that which would record the result. Our best and bravest men would be slaughtered like bullocks in the shambles; our wives and daughters dishonored before our eyes; our cities sacked; our fields laid waste and homes pillaged and burned; our property, which we were perhaps selfishly hoarding, wrested from us by fines and confiscations; our broad lands parcelled out to insulting emigrants as a feudal reward for the rapine and murder of the new Norman conquest; whilst the owners of these lands must either remain as cowering factors for insolent conquerers and oppressive lords, or wander as penniless and homeless fugitives in a land of strangers."

The Dispatch says, in conclusion,—

"In view of all these solemn considerations, we indignantly reject the idea that Southern volunteers will hesitate on the subject of re-enlistment one moment after they become apprised of the trick to which McClellan looks for our destruction. Their places cannot be supplied by others; it will be impossible to manufacture such troops in a few months as those tried, experienced, and valiant veterans—those heroes of Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Carnifax Ferry, Greenbrier river, Leesburg, Alleghany, as well as others, who have been panting in vain to meet the enemy. One more great sacrifice for their country, and her independence is secure, their homes free and happy, and their own hearts irradiated to the end of time with a more satisfying glory than that of the most brilliant battle-field—the consciousness of having done their duty."

MOB LAW.—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat avows himself "as much opposed to mob law as the Observer, and as much in favor of strictly maintaining the laws of the State as any one, but not in cases like that tried at Rutherfordton, if we [the Democrat] are correctly informed about it."

That is, the Democrat is opposed to mob law, except in cases where it is in favor of mob law; and in favor of maintaining the laws of the State, except when it is in favor of violating them. It adds, that it is "in favor of backing up and supporting regularly appointed vigilance committees, composed of good prudent citizens." But how are they to be "regularly appointed"? and who is to judge whether the citizens are "good and prudent?" Doubtless by the citizens themselves, who will be ready enough to certify to their own goodness and prudence. There is no other known source of appointment.

The Democrat admits that there is a law for punishing incendiaries, "but getting the proof is a different matter." Exactly, and for that very reason the law and its officers are invested with the exclusive right to punish, so that mobs should not hang people *without proof.*

It will not do. If one class of men assumes the right to band together as a vigilance committee and execute mob law, other and worse classes will do the same, and who shall gainsay them?

THEN AND NOW.—The Richmond Enquirer has collected together, at great length, the braggadocio declarations with which the capture of Mason and Slidell was hailed by the Lincoln Administration, Congress, press, and people, and contrasted them with a few of the pitiful whines of the chop-fallen yankees when the demand came for restoration and apology. It commences with the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, to Capt Wilkes, in which he says,—

"Especially do I congratulate you on the *great public service* you have rendered in the capture of the Confederate emissaries. Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by *intelligence, ability, decision and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this department.*"

In Welles's Report to Lincoln, laid before Congress, he repeats all this:—

"The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes *merited* and *received* the *emphatic approval of the department*, and if *a too generous forbearance* was exhibited by him *in not capturing the vessel* which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of *similar infraction of neutral obligations* by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

Next, as soon as Congress assembled, on the very first day,

"Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution tendering *the thanks of Congress* to Capt. Wilkes *for his arrest of the traitors, Slidell and Mason.*" This was adopted.

At Boston, Wilkes and Fairfax were feasted by the Governor, Mayor, and the leading citizens. Gov. Andrew delivered a speech, in which he said that Wilkes "had performed the most illustrious service that had been rendered since the war began." Chief Justice Bigelow pronounced the capture as "being in exact and strict accordance with international law," and added,—

"Nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England; but he trusted that if it did come we were prepared to meet it like men. We needed peace with all nations, but we should never buy it *at the cost of our degradation.*"

Then comes the press. The N. Y. Herald said,—

"The surrender of those notorious traitors, Mason and Slidell, into the hands of England, is *absolutely out of the question.* It is difficult to believe that England will disgrace herself by a demand so *utterly impossible of fulfillment* as this, and, as an ultimatum, so *extremely offensive.*"

The N. Y. World said,—

"If that demand is made to comprehend the surrender of Mason and Slidell to British protection, it can be met with nothing short of *a point blank refusal;* and, *if England insists*, the settlement must be made at the cannon's mouth. If the British Government demands the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the shadow of a British flag, there must be an absolute refusal, let the consequences be what they may. This nation can submit to *no such humiliation* as surrendering her own citizens, even though they be rebels, to foreign authority."

The N. Y. Times said, "The Confederate emissaries can *never be surrendered.*"

The Baltimore American said,—

"The Government has *no other alternative than to* adhere to the position it has already assumed. In numerous ways Government and people have fully endorsed the act of Captain Wilkes, and the verdict will *never be reversed*, although all Europe, with England at its head, demand it. What may be done to qualify, or soften the matter, is yet to be seen. But to offer any humble apology, or to *give up the two traitors* who have done so much to imperil us at home and abroad, *need not be expected;* and if that is the only condition on which the nation can remain at peace with England, why the sooner we enlarge our preparations for conflict the better."

Similar furious warlike declarations were made by the Philadelphia Ledger, the Philadelphia Press, Senator Hale, and indeed the whole North.

And all this now passes for nothing. Mason and Slidell *have been* surrendered, and that too upon a most imperious and insulting demand. The United States, by the showing of its own Executive, Legislature, press and people, is humiliated, degraded, driven from what it unanimously claimed to be its clear rights, by the insolent demand of England! Its glory is departed. The world will set down the arrogant, blustering, bullying Yankees, a race of cowards, who have forgotten Jackson's policy to "ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

SUCCESSORS TO MASON AND SLIDELL.—It was reported some weeks since that Messrs. Breckinridge and Hunter had sailed for Europe as successors to our captured commissioners. The report was universally discredited, but it seems to have been true at least as to Mr. Breckinridge. The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Express of the 13th ult. says as quoted in late Northern papers:

"Mr. Breckinridge arrived here about a week ago, accompanied by another gentleman, and took passage this morning in the Canada for England. It appears that the authorities in Boston were aware of the fact of Mr. Breckinridge being here, and the Attorney General of Boston sent a notice to the captain of the Canada, previous to his sailing from Boston, forbidding him taking Breckinridge on board. We learn that Capt. Muir very quietly replied that he was not supposed to know who his passengers were; and he would like to see any passenger taken out of his ship, while under the protection of the British flag. It is also stated that a similar notice was served on the Capt. of the Canada here; but we are informed that no notice was taken of it, and Mr. Breckinridge is now on board the steamship *en route* for Europe."

THE REQUIRED APOLOGY.—The Richmond Whig calls attention to the fact, that Earl Russell demanded an apology for arresting and boarding a British steamer, and bearing off her passengers. Seward makes no apology for this, but defends it all. His admission of error is, in the failure of Capt. Wilkes to bring the Trent into port. But this is a point not raised by Earl Russell at all. The gist of the British despatch is that passengers travelling under the British flag shall be held free from molestation. The gist of Seward's response is that if those passengers happened to be "rebels," they are subject to arrest, provided the ship on which they are travelling is also arrested and brought into port for judicial trial and condemnation. Under this doctrine the offence of Capt. Wilkes might be repeated to-morrow, care being only taken to aggravate it by seizing the British ship and flag, after outraging them. Seward's concession, therefore, does not meet the case, and will be as little satisfactory to the French as to the English, for both governments have shown unmistakably that they will not tolerate either the late outrage or a repetition of it.

TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday last the former Mayor and Commissioners of this town were re-elected without opposition, viz:

Maj. A. McLEAN, Mayor.
Commissioners of Ward No. 1. S. T. Hawley
" " 2. M. McKinnon.
" " 3. E. L. Pemberton.
" " 4. R. M. Orrell.
" " 5. A. A. McKethan.
" " 6. W. McLaurin.
" " 7. W. Warden.

HARD TIMES AND THEIR CAUSE.—A friend writing to us on business from Richmond county, adds,—

"I really fear that people have lost all confidence in each other. Not a penny worth of credit can be given to any person, however solvent he may be. Cash is very scarce among us here, and would be scarcer had not your town and neighboring factories afforded a good market thus far for Cotton; but the rates charged for necessaries are so very high that they take away more than the income. Is not the unconstitutional legislative meddling and interfering with private contracts the main cause of the present want of confidence and stagnation of almost all transactions between man and man?"

FROM THE 31st REGIMENT N. C. V.
FOR THE OBSERVER.
ROANOKE ISLAND, Jan'y 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: No fight yet, though, like every body else in the service, we are 'in daily expectation' of one We have frequent rumors of an attack upon our island by the denizens of Hatteras and Fortress Monroe, and some of them wear the appearance of probability. At any rate we are rapidly advancing our preparations to receive the *Yanks* becomingly, and all we have to say is, "let 'em come" just as soon as they please. If they don't do so soon, we will go down and take Hatteras, just to vary the monotony of camp life. To-morrow Gen. Wise is to arrive here, and will, I learn, establish his permanent headquarters upon the island. We are all much pleased at our *swap.* Chivalric, gallant and brave—without being understood as denying the possession of these qualifications by his predecessor—we regard him as *the* man for us now, however some of us may have differed with him in by-gone days.

Health of the Regiment good, except in two companies which had not gone through the usual *initiatory ceremony* of measles prior to their arrival here.

Letters to persons not known to our Postmaster frequently remain in the regimental post office for a long time, merely because the *Company* to which the person belongs is not mentioned in the direction. For instance, a letter to one of the "O. K. Boys" should be directed thus: "A. B. C., *Co. B, 31st Reg't*, Roanoke Island, N C. *Via* Norfolk, Va." Or in case of the *letter of the Company* not being known, the Captain's name should be mentioned. Either will insure the prompt delivery of any mail matter.

The Observer reaches me regularly, about five days "after date," when the Norfolk boat runs. When she don't run, we don't get anything.

With best wishes, yours, truly, O. K.

Sudden Death.—On Friday last, Dr. Peter M. Walker, long a resident of this town and county, from which he had but recently moved to Mississippi, returned home, for he still felt to this place as home, to attend to some business incident to the 1st of January. On Saturday he went some little distance into the country, and returned, we think, on Monday morning. At any rate he was in town on Monday, apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health, looking better, as his friends said, than he had done for years. On Monday night he felt unwell, chilly, but we do not suppose that he apprehended any danger. But it would appear that the unfavorable symptoms increased, and by nine o'clock yesterday forenoon, the congestive chill which proved the precursor of death, and from which he never rallied, had set in, and he died at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Walker was so well known here—had so many friends who esteemed and loved him, had been so recently seen in the full enjoyment of health and vigor, was, in fact, such a splendid specimen of mature manhood, in the very prime of life, that the announcement of his death fell with startling effect upon the community, but few of whom knew that he was even sick. The blow will be a heavy one to his family, who, we believe, are out in Mississippi.

Dr. Walker was a man of great perseverance and energy of character, and of the strictest integrity. His death will be felt as a great loss to the community, both in his old and new home.

All that the skill of our most experienced physicians could suggest was done, but, as the result shows, in vain. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.

Dr. Walker was a native of this county, and was probably about 44 or 45 years of age.—*Wilm'n Journal, 8th.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Carolina City, on the 7th ult., of typhoid fever, private Orren H Smith, of Co. E, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 19th year of his age.

At Camp Greenbrier Bridge, Pocahontas Co., Va, on the 4th of Dec., of diptheria, Mr. Jas. C. Haden, formerly of Davidson County, N. C., in the 24th year of his age, a volunteer in Capt. Hereford's company from Henry county, Va.

At Wilmington, R. A. Moore, a member of the Howard Cavalry, of that place.

At Camp Mangum, on the 1st inst., N. Wilkins, a soldier in Capt. Mosely's Company from Duplin County.

At same place on the 6th inst, Hatch Lanier, eldest son of B. Lanier, Esq, a soldier in Capt. Mosely's Company from Duplin County.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

PASSPORT OFFICE, Richmond, Jan'y 7, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—As your reporter has been in the habit of preparing for publication in the Examiner a weekly statement of contributions made by the people to the Army of Independence, I am induced to send you an analytical summary of the amount received and forwarded during the last quarter of the year just expired. You will perceive that the sum total, according to the best means afforded for estimating values, is over a million and a half of dollars. And I think that at least ninety per cent. of the sum was contributed to the army of the Potomac. It was impossible to approximate the correct amount sent to the army of the Peninsula; the army at Norfolk was supplied by agents who were not under the necessity of obtaining passports in Richmond; and the army in Western Virginia was similarly furnished, very few of the packages being sent *via* Richmond. Of the supplies sent to the army in Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky, I have no account whatever; but as the same patriotic devotion animates our people everywhere, there can be no doubt that an equal amount of clothing, stores, &c., have been sent to those troops. The whole amount of contributions, during the last three months, could not have fallen short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac:

North Carolina,	$325,417
Alabama,	317,600
Mississippi,	272,670
Georgia,	244,885
South Carolina,	137,206
Texas,	87,800
Louisiana,	61,950
Virginia,	48,070
Tennessee,	17,000
Florida,	2,350
Arkansas,	950
	$1,515,898

The Secretary of War allowed me to grant transportation for the goods and the agents accompanying them from this city to the points of distribution; and recently the agents have been given transportation from the camps back to Richmond.

I have preserved the names of the parents and agents having in charge the soldiers' clothing; the amount brought by each party, and the designation of the regiments that received them; and these details, although probably too voluminous for the columns of a newspaper, may be of value for future reference, and of some interest to the historian.

I am, sir, &c., J. B JONES.

THE N. Y. HERALD ON THE CHARLESTON FIRE.—This Satanic press was delighted to record the fire in Charleston, and felicitated itself that the "treason shops" of the Courier and Mercury, and the "Hibernian Hall, where the Secession Ordinance was passed," were burned. Not only were all these unharmed by the fire, but in a list of 78 public buildings, banks, hotels, and prominent mercantile houses, which it enumerates as having been burned, only 8 were actually destroyed. Eight truths to seventy lies! About a fair proportion for the Herald. The Courier, from which we glean these facts, says that there would have been a greater loss by the destruction of Hayne street (which the Herald includes in its account,) than by all the houses that were actually destroyed.

Cotton.—Late accounts from Liverpool state that the stock of cotton on hand on the 14th of December was 597,000 bales. It is estimated, in intelligent quarters, that the stock in England, with what was in the hands of spinners, would not be entirely absorbed by the first of May next. If this be so, it is not likely that "the cotton famine" will be felt much before April.

Promoted.—Col. Edward Johnson, of Alleghany Mountain fame, has been promoted to Brigadier General, and Capt. James Deshler promoted to Colonel of the 12th Georgia, in place of Gen. Johnson, promoted.

It is stated that instead of the loss by the late burning of ordnance supplies in Nashville, Tennessee, reaching two millions of dollars, as reported, it will not exceed, at an extravagant estimate, five hundred thousand dollars.—*Richmond Examiner.*

WAR NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Jan'y 6.—Captain S. Elliott, Jr., of the Beaufort Artillery, with a detachment of his own Company and a number of men from Captain Radcliffe's command, at Red Bluff, went on a scouting expedition Thursday and returned home Saturday morning, with seventy-four beef cattle, a large quantity of forage, provisions, &c., from several of the Islands exposed to the depredations of the enemy. They visited Port Royal Ferry, as far as the bulkhead, and report all that neighborhood clear, the enemy having re-embarked, and not a gun boat to be seen. Five freshly made graves were discovered in the vicinity of the late conflict, showing the loss of the enemy to have been severe, as an eye witness states that several of their men were borne off on the shoulders of their comrades.

The repulse of the enemy on Wednesday was another brilliant achievement of the bayonet in the hands of Southern men with hearts fired with Southern spirit. It furnishes additional evidence of the weak point of the foe with whom we have to contend, and the superiority of Southern valor. This fight has served greatly to elate our troops, for if the enemy attempts an advance his artillery can only be got forward with most enormous labor and by snail-like approaches through narrow defiles, where every inch of ground will be hotly contested by our sharpshooters and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery.

From the S. C. Coast.—The War Department received yesterday an official dispatch from Gen. Lee, stating that he had been ready with reinforcements to offer battle to the enemy on the coast; but that they had retired from the main land, and had fallen back to Port Royal island.

Rich. Examiner, 6th inst.

Reports from the Peninsula inform us that our lower pickets have been driven in and that a large body of Federals advanced upon Bethel, burning such property as remained there. There is doubtless some reason to believe that an attack upon Gen. Magruder's lines is in contemplation.

Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

Affairs in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—Captain Eaton, who deserted from Lincoln's army at Calhoun, reached Hopkinsville on the night of the 31st of December. Four other deserters arrived there on the first instant. Some of the deserters report that the Federal army at Calhoun is being greatly demoralized—desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are openly and defiantly made. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and it is believed that desertions will soon be made by hundreds and thousands.

Army of the Potomac.—I was misled, after leaving Centreville, into the statement that our army had gone into winter quarters. Speaking collectively, exactly the reverse is true. A portion of the troops have been assigned more favorable positions, but only a small portion are now engaged in the "hutting" process. Although the present prospect is quiet enough, no one can say what the winter will bring forth—whether it will be quietly spent in camp, or whether a more active policy will be inaugurated.

Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

The Vanderbilt at New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The name of the vessel which run the blockade was the Vanderbilt. She was not from England, as first reported, but from a Cuban port. She brought some munitions of war but not in as large quantity as first reports stated.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Upper Potomac.—RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—The heavy rumors of the past few days have rapidly subsided, since it has become known that there has been no decisive battle at or near the town of Bath, in Morgan county, and none whatever in Bath county. There has been vigorous skirmishing in Morgan county within a few days past, but with no important result on either side. On Friday evening last, 2 companies were sent forward to a point near the town of Bath and met a small body of the enemy. Mr. Wm. Exall, of this city, was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Jas. Paine received a severe wound in the neck. No further casualties are reported on our side. Twelve Yankees were taken prisoners and it is probable that some were killed. We have not received any definite intelligence in regard to other skirmishes, though from the fact Gen. Jackson's brigade occupies the neighborhood of the town of Bath, and that no Federals are on this side of the Potomac at that point, we infer that we have got the best of it so far. The recent captures of prisoners, we are reliably informed, amount to thirty.—*Dispatch.*

Interesting from Western Virginia—LYNCHBURG, Jan. 7.—The Republican of this city will publish a letter tomorrow, dated at Camp Alleghany, 5th instant, in which it is stated that some excitement prevailed there during the last four or five days, in consequence of a report that the Yankees, about ten thousand strong, from the direction of Camp Barlow, were expected to make an attack on Camp Alleghany. Colonels Gordon and Scott's regiments were promptly ordered to Alleghany; but, upon reconnoissance being made, the enemy were found to have gone in the direction of Huntersville, where there was a large quantity of our provisions, ammunition, &c. Gordon and Scott's regiments were then ordered back to Crab Bottom and Monterey, where they arrived on Saturday night.

This excitement had hardly subsided when a courier from Monterey reported that the enemy, with 8,000 troops, had gone to Huntersville and taken possession of our stores, and it was believed that they intended to come in our rear and take possession of Monterey, where a large quantity of provisions were stored, and by such means cut off our supplies.

General Johnson has sent out scouts who will report to-night: and if the reports be true, our pigmy force here will fall back to Staunton. It is not sufficient to contend with 20 or 30,000 Federals with any hope of success. If, however, they do not cut off our supplies, and attack us here, we will give them a very warm reception.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

Defence of the Western Frontier.—RICHMOND, Jan. 8 —In addition to other troops, the War Department has ordered back one of the Regiments of Gen. Floyd's command that had departed for Kentucky to the region of country threatened by the enemy. A cavalry regiment has been ordered to the same point.

Affairs in Missouri.—MEMPHIS, Jan. 7.—Gen. Price is reported to be at Springfield, Missouri, with 10,000 men Military movements are in operation which will, doubtless, soon clean out the Federals from Northern Missouri.

The Federal Fleet off New Orleans.—HANDSBORO', (below New Orleans,) Jan. 7.—No additional vessels have been added to the Federal fleet in the sound. They seem to be doing but little.

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan 7.—A gentleman direct from Louisville, says that the Federal army between Louisville and Bowling Green amounts to one hundred thousand men, about twenty-five thousand of whom are unfit for duty,—the larger portion in consequence of sickness.

The Federals are pushing forward the work on Green river bridge, which will be completed in a few days, when a probable movement will be made towards Bowling Green.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of 100,000 men at that place.

It is reported here this evening that the Federals are crossing Green river in considerable force.

AN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.—The British government commencing fortifications to command the city of Detroit, in Michigan, must be an act of the deepest offence to the United States. Gen. Cass, who lives there, and who never had any love for the English since they took him prisoner in the war of 1812, must be especially indignant.

Death of a Member of Congress—Hon. John Hemphill, of Texas, a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, died at the Ballard House in this city, on Saturday morning last, of typhoid pneumonia. Judge Hemphill was formerly a member of the U. S. Senate.

Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

From Norfolk.—NORFOLK, Jan. 6.—The Bakers, wreckers of Norfolk, are now engaged in raising the hull of the old Pennsylvania, which was burnt and sunk by the Lincoln vandals just on the eve of their hasty retreat from the Gosport Navy Yard. The Columbia and Raritan frigates, of 1726 tons each, carrying 50 guns, will next be gotten up. Both of these vessels are perfectly sound, and will prove quite an acquisition to our Navy. Neither of these was burnt by the Yankees, but some of their planks were taken out to sink them. The brig Dolphin, or what remains of her, has been gotten up, and the copper from her and from the Pennsylvania will be worth an immense amount to the Confederate government.

It is the intention of the government also to raise the Columbus and Delaware, two ships of the line which the Lincolnites burnt. The Columbus carries 80 guns. The Delaware carries 84 guns. These two ships have been in ordinary for several years. I do not know what their present condition is, but they are of some value.

The War Spirit in Canada.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th instant, has the following item: "The news from Canada is warlike. The military spirit of the people is excited, and there is a general expression of hostility towards the United States. The militia, to the number of 50,000, have been called out. There is intense activity in all quarters, and the press sounds the war-whoop on every side."

A Moral Defeat.—The Louisville Courier aptly says the Yankees have suffered their second grand defeat since they commenced the war. The first was the defeat of their arms at Manassas, and the second the defeat of their plans against Mason and Slidell. The former was a physical defeat while the latter was a moral defeat. Each was signal and complete, and both were overwhelming. The moral defeat is not at all less important or significant than the other, while the damage may be greater and more difficult to be repaired. A defeat of arms may be retrieved, but a moral defeat, with its disgrace and infamy, can only be wiped out by long years of trial, probation and good behaviour.

Blockade Prices.—The following articles, being a portion of a cargo recently arrived from Havana, were sold at auction in Savannah on the 31st ult:

1,038 sacks coffee, of various brands, brought from 60 to 66½ cents per pound; 20 pieces of navy and army cloth brought $10@$12½ per yard; 20 carboys carbonic acid brought $1 per pound; 100 hhds. clarified and brown sugars brought 8@11 cents per pound; 80 reams letter paper brought $9@$10½ per ream.

To Save Salt.—A correspondent sends to the Petersburg Express the following receipt for curing hams, and vouches for its value in economy and usefulness at the present time:

To 80 pounds of hams (or shoulders) take 4 oz. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, and one pint of fine salt, thoroughly pulverized and mixed. Rub the hams well, particularly on the fleshy side. Make the above quantity hold out, shaking off the loose salt. Lay on boards for 36 hours, then add 2 quarts of fine salt, and pack away. In 15 or 20 days they will be ready to smoke.

The above recipe has been used for years; never, however, with very large meat. The hams are particularly fine.

Economy in Boots.—Economy in boots and shoes is very desirable at the present high rates of leather. To make them wear as long as possible, therefore, should be the aim of each and every person. By making the following application to them, one pair can be made to last as long as three pairs ordinarily. It will not only preserve the leather, but will keep the feet free from wet. Put a pound of tallow and a half pound of rosin into a pot on the fire, and, when melted and mixed, warm the boots and apply the hot mixture with a painter's brush until neither the sole or the upper leathers will receive any more. If it is desirable that the boots should take polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax with an ounce of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lamp black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Tallow or any other grease becomes rancid and rots the stitching, as well as the leather, but the rosin gives it an antisepic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork-soles—cork is a bad conductor of heat.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 19th December, by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. STOKES COLE, of Moore county, to Miss MARGARET McKAY, daughter of Mr. John McKay, of Richmond.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Daniel Johnson, NEILL SMITH, Esq., to Miss REBECCA JANE COBB, both of Robeson county.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

In Moore County, on the 26th Dec., by Thomas Rollins, Esq, Mr. JERRY BARBER Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH PARRISH, daughter of Blake Parrish, Esq

At the residence of Col. Carey W. Styles, in Ware County, Ga.; on the 26th of December, by the Rev. Jno. H. Caldwell, of Savannah, Mr. THOS H. STAFFORD, of Augusta, to Miss ADELAIDE EVANS, of Fernandina, Fla., daughter of the late John Evans, of N. C.

DIED,

At the residence of her uncle, Rev. J. J. Prather, on Haymount, near Fayetteville, on the 26th ult., MARY E PORTER, aged 11 years and three months.

In Montgomery Co., on the 19th of Dec., at Ewing Springs, MARY BEL EWING, wife of Thomas Ewing, 23 years of age. The deceased professed religion in early life and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Departed this life, in Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 9th, 1861, Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland, aged 92 years.

Departed this life in the same neighborhood, on the morning of Jan. 3d, 1862, Mrs. MARY STALKER, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and relict of Mr. Duncan Stalker, in the 91st year of her age. Both of these persons were members of Laurel Hill Church, and sustained unblemished characters.

A FRIEND.

In Asheville, on the 26th ult., JAMES W. PATTON, Esq. after a long and protracted illness. He was one of the oldest and best citizens of Asheville.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 8.

Beef on hoof 7½ to 9. Beeswax 20 to 22. Bacon, hog round 18 to 20. Butter 40 to 50. Candles, Tallow 28 to 30, Adamantine 60. Corn Meal 80 to 90. Flour market almost bare; selling from store at $11 to $12. Corn 70 to 75. Peas 85 to 90. Oats 60. Lard 18 to 20. Molasses 70 to 75. Irish Potatoes $2. Pork 12 to 12½. Rice 4 to 4½. Sugar, yellow 14 to 15, white 16 to 17. Salt $4. Tallow 15 to 16. Whiskey 1 60.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Herald 4th instant.

Yankee Finances.—For at least six weeks it has been obvious that government would be compelled to pay its way in an irredeemable paper currency, and that the Committee of Ways and Means could do no more than arrange the details of the scheme. It is probable that authority will be granted to Mr. Chase to issue, say one or two hundred millions of Treasury notes, bearing either no interest at all, or a small rate of interest payable after a certain date and convertible at any time into United States sixes. These will probably be made a legal tender. For the security of the payment of these notes the interest on them and the bonds into which they may be converted, it is to be hoped that Congress will enact a sweeping and a heavy system of taxation. The people are able and willing to pay heavy taxes for the suppression of the rebellion; and, unless a sum of one hundred millions a year be raised by direct taxation, there is great reason to fear that the government paper will rapidly depreciate. Ample revenue can be obtained by imposition of a light tax on real and personal property of all kinds, on deeds, bonds, notes, wills, and all instruments conveying or pledging property, on bank notes, insurance policies, stock in railway, canal, manufacturing and other incorporated companies; on newspapers and other periodicals; on the incomes of foreigners residing here and doing business without intending to become citizens; on spirits, wines, ales, tobacco, and on all articles of luxury manufactured or used in the country.

Money is in good demand at seven per cent. Gold is wanted by the brokers at 1½ per cent premium, and the price seems to be tending upward.

The dry goods import for the week only amounts to $460,642, against $1,869,381 same week last year, and $2,937,224 same week of 1859. The aggregate for the year is $43,636,689, against $103,927,100 in 1860, and $113,152,624 in 1859.

Condemnation of a N. C. Vessel at New York.—U. S. vs. the Mary McRae.—This is the first decision on a seizure made under the act of July, 1861, on the ground that the vessel was owned in whole or in part by parties residing in the rebel States. The Judge condemned the three-fourths of the vessel owned in Wilmington, N. C., and released the one-fourth owned by a New York owner. The loyal owner made a claim against the Southern shares for a rateable proportion of the advances made by him on account of the vessel. The Judge overruled this claim, deciding that the forfeiture was superior to all liens and equities, and the remedy of the loyal part owner (if any) must be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.—When the exchange of the 250 prisoners sent by us into the rebel lines through Fortress Monroe shall be completed, it is the purpose of Secretary Cameron to send all the remaining prisoners in our hands South, to be exchanged for an equal number of Union captives.

Burning of Buildings.—The recent burning of buildings near New Market bridge, by order of Brig. Gen. Mansfield, has called forth the following order from General Wool:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, }
FORT MONROE, Dec. 26, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDER, No 50.—The Major-General commanding the department regrets to learn that some of our troops recently crossed New Market bridge and fired some buildings in retaliation for similar acts of vandalism committed by the rebels on the side nearest our encampments. Two wrongs do not make one right, and such conduct is in violation of existing orders, and for which, in this case, there does not exist the slightest excuse. If the insurgents wish to increase the notoriety which they possess for burning villages and farm houses, and destroying property belonging to their own people, as well as others, it affords an opportunity for our opposite policy to stand out in bold relief, and should not be neglected. The Major-General commanding would again express his decided disapprobation of such proceedings on the part of our troops.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

W. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

This order was sent to Camp Butler to be read to all the troops under the command of Gen. Mansfield. It is stated that that General has taken umbrage at it, and asked to be transferred to some other command.

[Wool's charge of vandalism against "the rebels" and pretence of innocence on the part of the Yankees, are refreshing specimens of humbug. No wonder that Mansfield was disgusted.]

The Feeling over the Mason-Slidell Case.—BOSTON, January 3.—The excitement about the departure of Mason and Slidell has entirely subsided. One hears very little discussion about it. A good many persons have expressed the hope today that the Rinaldo, with her traitor passengers, had gone to the bottom in the hurricane of last night.

From the N. Y. Herald of the 7th instant.

The late South Carolina fight.—The U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, from Port Royal on the 3d inst., arrived yesterday, bringing the important news of the victory over the rebels on the 1st inst, in a brisk fight near Port Royal ferry, about 25 miles from Hilton Head, of which we before published the rebel account. The expedition which achieved this victory was a combined military and naval one, and was under the joint command of Brig Gen. I. I. Stevens and Capt. Rogers of the flagship Wabash. Gen. Stevens's brigade advanced on Port Royal on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance of the rebels. The brigade was assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. Gen. Stevens then followed up the blow until he arrived within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, who desired permission to collect and bury their dead, which was granted. One hour was allowed for that purpose, after which the rebels fell back upon the fortifications near the railroad, which are very extensive, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked. The rebel force engaged was estimated at 8,000 men, under Gens. Gregg and Pope. The Federal force engaged was 4,500 men. Our loss was nine wounded—one mortally, Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan regiment, who has since died. The rebel loss is not positively known, but is said to be pretty large. The Union forces acted with great coolness and determination.

Cotton from South Carolina.—The Vanderbilt has a cargo of 3697 bales of Sea Island cotton, gathered by our troops and the contrabands, and consigned to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster at this port. This is the first very heavy shipment of cotton that has been made from Port Royal since the occupation by our troops.

Congressional.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr Collamer offered a resolution that the Committee on the Post Office be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a tax on conveying intelligence by telegraph. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution that the President procure an exchange of prisoners from the privateer Jeff. Davis for prisoners taken from the army of the United States. The joint resolution was adopted.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff (Leesburg.)—The battle of Ball's Bluff was made the subject of an animated discussion in Congress yesterday on a resolution of Mr. Conkling, of New York, calling upon the Secretary of War for an investigation into the causes of that disastrous affair. The resolution was adopted by the House, although the War Department had already declared, in reply to a previous resolution of Mr. Conkling, that an investigation into that circumstance was incompatible with the public interests.

Arrival of a Prize Schooner.—The schr. Wm. H. Northrop, hailing from Nassau, N. P., and from Havana Dec. 1, was brought into this port yesterday morning, by Prize Master Rhoades and five men from the gunboat Fernandina. She has a cargo of eighteen bags of coffee and a quantity of quinine and other medicines. She was taken on December 25, off Cape Fear, by the gunboat Fernandina, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and ordered to this port. She was formerly a Charleston Pilot boat of about eighty tons burthen.

Another General Overboard.—An order was, or will be, issued from the War Department, at once relieving General Smith of his command at Paducah, Kentucky. His loyalty is suspected.

Northern papers of the 7th, state that Vallandigham had expressed his dissatisfaction in the House, on the course the Government pursued with our Commissioners. He said that in less than three months there would be a war with Great Britain.

The British steamer Australasian was supposed to be wrecked. She had on board one thousand men, and a large quantity of ammunition. She passed Cape Race on the 26d ult.

Utah desires admission into the Federal Union.

Later from Europe.—The New York Herald of the 7th inst. received at Norfolk on the 10th inst. reports the arrival of the Bohemian at Halifax with dates from Liverpool to the 26th, and Londonderry to the 27th ultimo—four days later. The Herald says:—

"We learn that the English papers are discussing the Trent affair in a hopeful fashion, looking to the peaceful settlement of the difficulty by the delivering up of Mason and Slidell by the Cabinet at Washington. The prevailing opinion in England is said to be in favor of peace. War risks at Lloyd's had taken a downward tendency. A better feeling prevailed at Liverpool, and cotton was rising.

"The Paris Presse says that new rebel Commissioners, in place of Mason and Slidell, had arrived at some German port, and were en route for London and Paris, but it does not mention the names of these emissaries. The French government is about to send reinforcements to its squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and it was rumored that a squadron of observation was to be sent to the eastern coast of America, under Admiral Henaud. Spain is also about to send six or seven thousand more troops to Mexico, in three divisions, according to the Madrid Journal Correspondencia."

Hong Kong was reported to be invested by rebels, who threatened all Europeans with extirpation.

Liverpool Market.—Cotton had advanced; stock in port 558,000 bales. Fair 12¼; Middling 11¼. Sales for three days 31,000 bales, including 500 to speculators, and 1000 to exporters. Breadstuffs quiet, and declining.

The Stone Fleet already a Failure.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner remarks upon the fact that the large ocean steamship Isabel—now called the Ella Warley—"steamed right into Charleston harbor, in broad daylight, chased and fired at by the blockading steamers, as the most glaring evidence that has yet been given of the utter worthlessness both of blockade and barricade. As I predicted in a former letter, the "stone fleet" of fifteen vessels, which the Yankees sunk across our bar, is already swept away by the resistless power of the swell, and I hear that some of our enterprising pilots are making a good thing out of the pickings of the wrecks. I hope it will be consoling to the New Bedford skippers to know that they have supplied several rebel vessels with excellent sails, to help them to run the blockade at some neighboring ports. Sails are exceedingly scarce here, and the "hermetical sealing" of the old whalers came just in the nick of time to supply the demand."

The same writer gives the following account (the most intelligible we have seen) of the situation of the opposing forces between Charleston and Savannah:—

"It is a significant fact that, in all the predatory expeditions which the Yankees have made upon the islands, and occasionally upon the main, they have never once ventured beyond the range of their gunboats. They made an attempt to do so on New Year's day, and you have already heard how their force of three thousand men was, on that occasion, driven ignominiously back to the river by the advance of a single Southern regiment with fixed bayonets. The enemy did not even wait to close, but ran with all their might, keeping a distance of at least fifty yards intervening between themselves and our advancing column.

"All accounts seem to agree as to the fact that the Yankee gunboats are admirably managed. They range at will up and down the little bayous of the coast, and their rifled guns are always served with great precision. It was probably the consideration of this great advantage, which the enemy possess, that has induced General Lee to fall back from the shore line of the main, and to choose his position for a final stand about three miles from the Coosa river. The position of the hostile forces at this time may be briefly stated as follows: The enemy, by means of his gunboats, holds command of Broad river and St. Helena sound, with all the intervening islands. His troops also occupy the main land just opposite to Port Royal ferry, and can now possess themselves, whenever they please, of the rest of the main shore opposite to Port Royal island, making, in all, a tract of about six miles long and half a mile wide, immediately bordering on the Coosa river. This tract has been abandoned altogether by the Confederate forces, which have receded about three miles towards the railroad, leaving a strip of rice lands averaging two miles in width, separating them from the position yielded to the enemy. These rice fields have been all "flowed," inundated by military authority, so that there are now only a few narrow roads by which the Yankees can push forward towards the interior. Should they advance, of course they must abandon the support of the gunboats, and trust to their own strength upon the land.

"This, as near as I can learn, is "the situation," upon the seaboard. It is no easy matter, even in Charleston, to get clear and early accounts of the movements going on below. General Lee has an invincible repugnance to newspaper revelations, and among the general orders to his troops is one forbidding, under very severe penalties, the communication of any military information, either by letter or telegraph, to the press. The journals here are consequently in a very bad fix, and find it difficult to get even the bare outline of facts transpiring almost under their very noses."

Prices in Richmond.—Coffee sugar is selling here for 25 cents to 35 cents a pound; molasses. $1 a gallon; and blankets, worth formerly $5 to $6 a pair, sell now for $32.—*Cor. Chas. Mercury.*

New Orleans has contributed $21,600 and one hogshead of sugar, to the Charleston sufferers.

From the Raleigh Standard.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Jan. 4, 1862. }

W. W. Holden, Esq:—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to-day for the first time, to a letter in your paper, of the 23d ult., from Capt. John A. Graves, of Caswell, and as the circumstances which are the subject of that letter are not singular, I must beg the favor of some portion of your next issue to explain them.

The Confederate government gave notice some months since, that they found it impossible to clothe the troops in their service, and instead of clothing, determined to pay fifty dollars per annum to each man. The Legislature of North Carolina ordered at its August session that the North Carolina troops should be clothed by the State authorities. Notice was accordingly given to the Colonels in service, that they should make orders on the Confederate government for the clothing money to be signed by the Captains of the several companies and forwarded to this office. Many of the Captains did this, but some, of which number is Capt. Graves, declined doing so, who received the money from the Confederate government, and trusted to their own exertions to clothe themselves. In the execution of this purpose many of them have called upon the State authorities to sell them some portion of the material necessary to effect the object. After granting orders in a few instances, to the factories to sell cloth, it became apparent that the department by doing so, was seriously impairing its power to clothe those men, who having turned over their commutation money, looked to the department for the *whole* of their clothing. Justice to them required that until they were provided, the whole means at the disposal of the department should be used for this end only. So soon as this class of men are clothed, the energies of the department will be at the service of any company requiring a partial equipment. In the particular case mentioned by Capt. Graves, the regiment to which he alludes having sent in its commutation orders for clothing, has not yet been fully equipped, and the equipment would have been much longer delayed had it not been for the discontinuance of such orders as he solicited.

The case of the merchant in Caswell county, selling cloth obtained under an order from an officer of this department, was one in which the officer giving the order acted under a misapprehension of its object, and was at once corrected by him as soon as his attention was drawn to it.

The failure to answer the letter of complaint to the Governor must lie on the Post Office department, as a reply was addressed to Capt. Graves, at Yanceyville, on the 29th of November, from this office. Yours, &c.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Salt.—Those who are making salt, or think of doing so, should not relax their efforts on the supposition that the demand is likely to fall off to any extent.

The fishermen in the eastern part of the State will want many thousand bushels in March, April and May. The ordinary daily wants of families will require that enormous quantities should be produced. Every family will be found quite willing, even in the spring of the year, to lay in a supply for next winter. Indeed, when all the demands are considered, it is likely that the supply will prove insufficient. Let the article then be produced as largely and as rapidly as possible. Let every one go at it who can do so, and let those who are at it put in more hands.

Raleigh Standard.

"Hesper, and other Poems."—We have before us a neat little volume of poems, by Theo. H. Hill, Esq., of this city, from the press of Messrs. Strother & Marcom. We believe this is the first volume of the kind published in the Confederate States; and it is among the first of any kind which has been issued since our declaration of independence of the old government in May last. The typography is highly creditable to Messrs. Strother and Marcom.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Liberality of New Orleans.—During the last week the following sums have been given by our citizens in aid of the war and of the sufferers by the fire at Charleston:

Tickets to the Gitt Lottery,	$47,000
Donation to Kentucky Regiment,	17,725
Charleston Sufferers,	21,000
	$85,725

These are only the leading subscriptions. The various contributions to the free market, to the hospitals in Kentucky, and to the several volunteer corps, will raise the sum to at least $100,000, which is about the usual weekly subscription in New Orleans to patriotic and charitable objects.

N. O. Delta, 31st.

Confederate Credit.—The statement which has been published that the Confederate Treasury Department has purchased gold at a large premium to pay the January and March interest on the funded debt, is unfounded. The gold has been in the Treasury for some time to make these payments.

Confederate Bonds of the fifteen millions issue, payable in March, are quoted at 101, interest off.

Dispatch from Richmond.

Yankees to be Shipped North.—During the next six or seven days the government will ship some one hundred and sixty or more Yankee prisoners to the congenial region of Old Abe, in exchange for a like number of ours to be sent here. The prisoners who have been here longest will go first. This rule has been acted on heretofore.

Richmond Examiner.

Another Prospect for Yankee Cruisers.—We learn that His Excellency Don Francisco Serrano, the Captain General of Cuba, has expressed his indignation at the frequent outrages committed by Federal cruisers almost within sight of the forts at Havana, in overhauling vessels leaving the port of Havana. Several messages have been sent by him to the Consul of the United States in regard to these outrages, and the commanders of the forts have orders to keep a look out, and if any U. S. ship is discovered in the act of chasing or boarding any ship within cannon shot, to open upon and sink her.

The Captain General has been so disgusted by the audacity and insolence of the Yankee shippers, that he openly declares his sympathy with the Confederate States, and his determination to protect their ships, their citizens and their flag, whilst within his jurisdiction, and his conviction of the utter insanity of the futile attempt of the Yankees to subjugate the South.—*N. O. Delta.*

A Capture.—The Mobile Advertiser says:

Our readers will remember that a day or two since we gave an account of nine Lincolnites who landed on Last Island, La., being made drunk by an oysterman, who then took the arms of the sleeping warriors and made off to the mainland to give information to the military authorities, who dispatched a party to capture the tipplers. The party was successful, and returned with their prisoners, who are a midshipman named A. O. Child and eight seamen, all belonging to the Yankee frigate Santee.

The Envious Man.—Says a quaint old writer, "A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others, for men's minds will either feed upon their own good or upon others' evil; and who wanteth the one will prey upon the other."

COMMUNICATIONS.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP VANCE, Jan'y 7, 1862.—MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great importance of encouraging our twelve months' men to re-enlist, must be obvious to every one who has given the subject the slightest attention. The despotic leaders at the North are making the greatest efforts to bring against us their whole united strength.

They are indefatigable in their exertions to get together the largest and best equipped army in the world. They have got plenty of men. They are importing immense quantities of improved arms, and other things necessary for carrying on the war. They are drilling every day, and are doing every thing to render their army efficient in every respect. And we know that all these efforts will be crowned with some degree of success And unless some political events, not to be depended on by us, should happen, by next spring they will be much better prepared to carry out their diabolical plans for overrunning and subjugating our young Confederacy. It is generally believed that McClellan has delayed his advance on our forces in Virginia, hoping to dissipate our army there by his menaces on our coast. But being foiled in that, he will certainly attempt to get the advantage of us in some other way. He knows that the most of our army is composed of twelve months' men, and that their times will soon commence expiring, and by waiting his time he may get the advantage of us in this respect, if we do not take the proper steps to prevent it in time.

The Bill passed by Congress and approved by the President, to encourage re-enlisting appears to be liberal enough in some respects, and I hope will do great good. But nearly all the men, as far as I have been able to find out about here, are determined to go home after their twelve months expires, for a short time. But many of them say they intend enlisting again soon.

It is nothing but natural that men who have been away from home twelve months, should want to return for a few weeks when that time expires. It is the associations and thoughts of a happy home that causes many of them to peril their lives in defence of their country. And many of them have business that urges them to return for a short time. But after a few weeks stay, there will be enough men out of every Company nearly, with a few recruits, to organize the company again, and be as good if not better than when they left the service.

The Bill before referred to requires the men to reorganize their companies before their time is out, and be mustered into service forthwith, and risk the chance of going home by getting the very liberal furloughs promised them. But they have learned before now that it is not as easy to get a furlough as it is to promise to give them, and it takes a long time for a few men to go home, two at a time, and ten or fifteen days allowed each man, so the most of them when they get loose, mean to go home on their "own hook" for awhile. I believe the most of them would rather go home and reorganize upon the old terms than accept this Bill. The larger and more intelligent part of our volunteers do not fight for the pay or bounty. Our government is not able to offer inducements enough of that sort to hire them to fight. The best way to induce them to fight, is to give them as many privileges and as much liberty as possible. Let them be treated kindly by their officers, let them be treated as gentlemen as well as soldiers, and I think we will never be without men enough to meet and whip our hireling invaders. When one regiment is disbanded let it go home, re-organise, and be accepted upon the provisions of the bill referred to, and they will be ready soon to take the place of the next one that is disbanded, and so on; in this way, with the new regiments coming in, we will continue to meet and foil our deluded enemies as of old.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SMOKE HOUSE SALT—HOME-MADE SALT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As salt is exceedingly scarce and high you will please permit me through the medium of your paper to give a few directions respecting home-manufacture of salt. Dig up the dirt in your smoke houses as low down as is very salt. Throw a few bushels of this dust into a hhd., bbl., vat or something of the kind. Apply water and stir it up well and allow it to settle. Then have you a stand prepared with clean sand as though you were going to drip them as you do ashes. Then dip the water gently out of your hhd., bbl., or whatever it is, and pour it up in this sand to drip. When you dip all out add more water and stir up again and pour out as before. Do this until you get all the strength out of the dirt, then add more and proceed as before. Dripping it through the sand will, I think, cause it to get clear. It is an idea of my own, but I think it will answer the purpose well. You can at the same time carry on your boiling and as you drip down through the sand keep adding the water to your boiler, and once a day boil down. I think there can be plenty of salt thus made to answer the demands of the people at present or until there can be a supply obtained elsewhere. It does not do well to drip the dirt at the start as you would ashes because the water will not run through readily. And to make it without dripping the water through, the salt is muddy; therefore dripping it through sand is suggested. MOORE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP STEPHENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, Dec. 20, 1861.

At a meeting of the Robeson Rifle Guards, (Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. V.,) held on the 20th Dec'r 1861, M. C. Lee was called to the Chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to pass suitable Resolutions relative to the death of Joel J. Jones, a member of our company, who died at the Roper Hospital in Charleston, on the 18th ult.

The Chair appointed Wm. O. Andrews, John Byrd and Alexander McLellan a committee to draw up Resolutions, who submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit in his wisdom to take from our midst in the bloom of youth, Joel J. Jones, a worthy member of our company;

Therefore be it Resolved, That in his death we have lost one of our most loved members, the army a faithful soldier, and society an upright honest man.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved mother in her grief, and can say by way of consolation, that in his stay with us he held fast to those principles inculcated in early youth, and died as we believe as he came among us, a christian.

Resolved, As it was out of our power to send him home, that the Company place over his grave tomb stones to mark the spot where lies our lamented brother.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that it publish the same, also a copy to the mother of the deceased. M. C. LEE, Chm'n.

J. B. ROWLAND, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP STEPHENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, Jan'y 3, 1862.

Received through the Chairman of Military Committee of Robeson county, sixty-two blankets, one hundred and fifteen pairs of socks, and $18 in cash. Also a valuable bundle of blankets and other necessary articles from the Soldiers' Relief Society of Floral College, through Mrs. Dr. McNair. The above articles were contributed by kind friends in Robeson for the use of the "Robeson Rifle Guards," Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T. We return to one and all of our friends, our sincere thanks for these timely donations and especially to Mrs. Allen Inman, Mr. Watson, Mr. Bullock, Alexander Rowland, Mrs. John Moore and Mrs. Dr. McNair, for their untiring efforts in getting up articles so necessary for our comfort in camp. WM. S. NORMENT,

Capt. Comd'g Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

FROM THE N. C. COAST.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CAMP VANCE, Jan. 8, 1862.

A good many rumors about the expected attack on this part of our coast have been in circulation for several days; but up to this time we know nothing certain about it. An English man-of-war is reported to be aground at Bogue Inlet, near Swansborough. We will all be in our winter quarters in a few days, where we will be very comfortable all winter, if we do not have to come out to meet the Yankees.

WILMINGTON HOSPITALITIES.—A letter to the Raleigh Standard, Jan'y 4th, says,—

"The noble and patriotic ladies of Wilmington gave us, the 28th regiment, N. C. volunteers, commanded by Col. Lane, a handsome dinner on New Year's day. The long table erected for that purpose on the parade ground, was filled with all the delicacies, as well as the substantials of life, and the thousand soldiers present freely attested their appreciation of the same. Gen. Anderson and staff were out, and many of the ladies graced the occasion with their presence; and, with their smiles, pretty faces, and their kind words, cheered the hearts of us soldiers, forced by the fate of war to spend our New Year away from home. This is but one of the many acts of kindness which have been shown us by the Wilmington ladies, to whom we feel deeply thankful, and for whom we shall ever entertain the most pleasant recollection."

A Large Contract.—A firm in this city lately received an order from the Confederate Government, to furnish nineteen hundred bedsteads for the use of different Hospitals.—*Pet. Express.*

WAR NEWS.

The War on the Seacoast—Latest Accounts from Below.—Up to a late hour yesterday evening, all was quiet at the various military posts along the seacoast. The enemy have threatened to burn every house and out-building they find deserted, and have already begun their work of vandalism, having applied the torch to the fine residences of Mr. Adams, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Wm. Fripp. The last named gentleman is well known to have first introduced into use an excellent seed for Sea Island Cotton.

A few days ago, Major Jones of Col. Dunnovant's Regiment, S. C V., sent three men in a canoe, to a small island off Cunningham's Bluff, to burn the cotton house and barns, which they succeeded in doing. The enemy turned out as soon as they discovered the fire, but they were too late; the party had returned in safety, and the Major merely threw a couple of shells at the bewildered Yankees, to let them know he was there.—*Charleston Mercury, 8th inst.*

Later.—The skirmishes with the Yankee cruisers are beginning to be intensely interesting. Our sharp shooters have lately given the foe, in his over-sanguine advances, some very unpleasant surprises. On Saturday last, Capt. Twiggs, of the Edgefield Cavalry, with 12 men, armed with double barreled shot guns, started on a scouting expedition on Wadmalaw Island to Bear Bluff, where the enemy have been making demonstrations, and committing atrocious acts of vandalism, or what is the same thing, Lincolnism. Dismounting about 300 yards from the landing, the party cautiously approached to within about 80 yards of where it was supposed the enemy would appear. After watching for about two hours, three gunboats, crowded with the enemy, made their appearance steering directly for the shore. Capt. Twiggs stationed his men behind some small trees and bushes, with orders for each man to select his mark, but not to fire until he gave the word, when they would, after firing, retire with all possible haste for their horses, as it would, of course, be madness to attempt any further resistance to such an overwhelming force. Just as the enemy from the first boat were about to land, the command to fire was given, and the contents of twelve guns told with terrible effect, several in the boat being seen to fall. An officer is supposed to be among the killed, as one of those seen to topple over wore an officer's uniform.

According to previous orders our men now made the best of their way to their horses, not without, however, receiving a return volley of grape and cannister shot from a howitzer which the enemy had succeeded in landing and mounting in an incredibly short space of time, and another volley from the enemy's Minnie rifles. None of our men were injured however. A fragment of a shell struck Captain Twiggs' hat, making a slight indentation. The whole affair was carried out with the utmost coolness and bravery, and was one of the most daring exploits on our coast.

After landing, the Yankees threw from thirty to thirty-five shells in the neighborhood, and in revenge of their fallen comrades, as it is thought, set fire to and destroyed the residence and outhouses, containing a large quantity of corn, etc., belonging to Mrs. Rivers, at Bear Bluff. They then re-embarked in their boats, and proceeded to North Edisto.—*Charleston Courier, 9th.*

Arrival of the Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.—Information reached this city last evening to the effect, that a Federal fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound. The fleet consists of twenty gun-boats, drawing from five to six feet of water and carrying, some of them, five guns. They were first discovered by Captain Hunter, who, while reconnoitering, was shot at by them On his return to the Island he reported the fact, and our forces proceeded at once to place themselves in a state of readiness for an attack.

This is supposed to be a portion of the Burnside expedition, and it is thought by some that its object is to prepare for an attack upon Norfolk from the rear.—*Norfolk Day Book, 9th.*

NORFOLK, Jan'y 10.—By flag of truce yesterday, we learn that the Burnside Expedition was at Annapolis on Wednesday, and that no portion of the same had sailed. From another source, however, we learned that some of the vessels of the expedition had sailed.

The flag of truce steamer brought up four officers of the French frigate Catinet, which arrived in the Roads on Wednesday last. The object of their visit, we understand, is to convey despatches from the French Government to the French Consulates at the South.

An English man-of-war reached Annapolis on Monday last.—*Day Book.*

Eastern shore of Virginia.—NORFOLK, Jan. 8.—Tidings from the Eastern shore reach here occasionally. I learn that Robt. Poulson, Esq., one of the most respectable and influential citizens of Accomac, has been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. Others, whose names I could not learn, have been treated in the same way, while a number have been forced into the Yankee army to *fight against England.* It is very likely that the Yankees when they leave the Eastern Shore will not leave a house standing unless it is that of some traitor.—*Cor. Petersburg Express.*

Interesting from Gen. Jackson's Command—Affairs about Camp Alleghany.—LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 9.—The Republican, of this city, will publish to-morrow two private letters, dated at Winchester on the 7th and 8th instant, and furnishing interesting intelligence from General T. J. Jackson's command.

The first letter says there has been no fighting, beyond some little skirmishing, in which three or four casualties occurred on each side, and the capture by the Confederates of two cannon and ten or twelve prisoners, when the enemy retreated across the Potomac. We burnt the bridge across the Capon River. The force of the enemy was estimated to be from two to three thousand.

The second letter says that Gen. T. J. Jackson was on his return, having accomplished the object of his visit, which was the destruction of dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake canal, and some bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. Gen. Jackson lost, in the expedition, about twenty men. There was only a small force of the enemy in that quarter, and but little fighting. It is believed that we may have lost more men than the enemy did.

On Monday last, some five or six hundred of the militia, stationed near Colonel Blue's on the north western road, about fourteen miles this side of Romney, were attacked at daylight by about 4,000 of the enemy from Romney, and were soon put to flight. We lost some three or four killed, and some few were taken prisoners; we also lost two pieces of artillery and three baggage wagons. The enemy burnt the mill near by and several dwelling-houses, including Col. Blue's, with his extensive barns, stables, etc., and destroyed all his personal property and live stock. The Federal villains shot an humble old shoemaker, in his own house, and then burnt the building over his body.

The latest intelligence received at Winchester states that Gen. Jackson had captured two pieces of cannon, between thirty and forty thousand dollars worth of clothing and military stores. Among his wounded is Capt. Alexander of an Arkansas regiment, who lost an arm.

The Republican, also, has a letter from its special correspondent at Camp Alleghany, dated on 6th instant, in which it is stated that no attack has yet been made on that camp or on Monterey, although it has been confidently expected for several days. The enemy, after destroying what they could, in Huntersville, put off in double-quick, not taking time to release a Yankee prisoner who was confined in jail.

Our force recently at Huntersville was about six hundred, but the commandant at that post had unluckily given furloughs to about four hundred, thus leaving a very small force at that point But for this deficiency in our force, we would have whipped the Yankees off, as they did not number over six hundred men.

Snow has been falling at Camp Alleghany for the past thirty-six hours, and is still falling. Notwithstanding, however, the severities of the weather, the soldiers are all contented, and prepared to drive the mercenaries from our soil.

Cannonading on the Potomac.—On the night of the 8th inst. three Federal war vessels came up to the neighborhood of the battery at Acquia Creek and commenced a heavy cannonade upon it, firing shot and shell with great profusion for some two hours. "Nobody was hurt."

Richmond Dispatch.

Reported Yankee Plans.—MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 8.—A firm here has received a letter from a friend of the South in Kentucky, stating that the Federal Government has made clandestine arrangements with pardoned convicts of desperate character at the North, to scatter them through the South, to set fire to and burn everything, especially manufactories and machine shops, the Federals paying them for all fires to which they are accessory, believing this a good mode of crippling the South. The information was obtained from a party in the employ of the Federal Government, and was communicated to warn the South, by a sympathizer.

Reporters in the Army.—Gen. Johnston has issued a general order expelling all newspaper correspondents and reporters from the lines of the Army on the Potomac. This course has been taken on account of alleged imprudent statements in relation to movements of the army and military affairs on the Potomac.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Military Appointment.—H. C. Wayne, of Georgia, (the present Adjutant-General of that State,) has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Hon. C. J. Faulkner.—This ex-minister to France, lately released from a yankee prison, has been appointed Aid to Gen. Jackson, of "stone wall brigade" fame, with the rank of Colonel.

Another Chance for a Row with Great Britain.—The Rio Grande is a neutral stream, the boundary between Mexico and the Confederate States. This river, says the New Orleans Delta, has been blockaded by the United States navy, and is now closed to the commerce of the world. The ships of foreign nations bound for Matamoros and other Mexican ports are forbidden entrance into the river. The first vessel which was ordered off happened to be an English ship with a freight for an English house at Matamoros. No better illustration could be given of the forbearance or imbecility of the British government in relation to this blockade than would be their acquiescence in such an exclusion of their merchant vessels from the port of a nation not engaged in this war.

The London Examiner, after quoting the comments of the New York Times with regard to the object of the stone fleet, asks whether the civilized Christian world "will suffer a warfare to continue which is carried to this fiendish pitch of destructiveness?" "Rivers," is remarks, "are the highways of the world, and to destroy one of these means of communication is an injury to all, which should not be permitted to the malice of any Power."

The Paris Patrie, quoted by the London News of the 21st ult., says—"In case the Washington Cabinet should surrender the prisoners taken from the Trent, that affair will of course be settled; but a new question will then be raised by Lord Lyons, viz., whether the blockade of the Southern ports is effective, and negotiations upon this point will be actively carried on. These negotiations will be of a very different character af from the first, for they will bear upon a question fecting the commercial interests of all the powers."

Mr. Seward says that the Southern Commissioners are "comparatively unimportant persons." Mr. Seward and Secretary Welles, and the House of Representatives and the people and the press did'nt think so, when the San Jacinto first arrived at New York with them. They thought that Wilkes had achieved the most daring and brilliant deed of modern times. They resolved to hold them as hostages for the safety of Corcoran and others. Now, however, that they are compelled to surrender them, the fox-like Seward cries out "sour grapes."—*Richmond Whig.*

Billy Wilson.—It is some time since we had heard of this notorious Yankee Colonel till, in an extract from a letter published in the N. Y. Express, from Fort Pickens, it is stated that all his officers but two have waited upon him and requested to him to resign. They consider him unfit for his place and guilty of conduct highly culpable in a commanding officer. He refused to resign, and the officers themselves expected to quit. They felt that "they had been disgraced by him, in more ways than one, not only since their arrival upon Santa Rosa Island, but prior to their leaving New York." If he disgraced *them,* he must be a hard case indeed.

Manufactories of Georgia.—The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer says:

The aggregate weekly production of cotton goods in this State, may be set down as follows:

Shirtings and sheetings, 202,000 yards.

Osnaburgs, Stripes, Drills and Denims, 271,500 yards.

The exhibit of woolen goods is almost as satisfactory.

The amount of Kerseys and Linseys manufactured in Georgia per week being 23,900 yds.

And of woolen Jeans and Cassimeres, being 22,900 yds.

These goods are made by 31 factories. The number of factories in North Carolina considerably exceeds that in Georgia, and we think it probable that the product is larger.

New Orleans Grocery Market.—On the 30th, 1000 hhds. sugar changed hands at 2¼ to 2¼ cents for common to good; 2¾ to 3¾ cents for fair to fully fair, and 3¾ to 4¼ for prime to choice. The demand was slackening owing to difficulty of shipping or forwarding.

3,500 barrels of molasses changed hands at 18 to 21 cents for fermenting, and 20½ to 22 cents for prime to choice.

A Costly "Chaw."—Catharine Little was arrested in the Fourth District, Saturday evening, for having feloniously taken from J. G. McGuire $100 in bills and chewed them up. The bills were recovered in a mutilated condition If they were all shinplasters, good gracious! what a nasty mouthful she must have had! In this event she has rendered good service to the community.

N. O. Delta.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1862.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—We learn that the driver of the Warsaw Stage this morning brought a report that forty vessels of the Burnside Expedition had appeared off Wilmington. From the fact that no letter was brought by the mail from Wilmington this morning, we are inclined to think it is only rumor, especially as the Fleet was stated in Saturday's Norfolk paper to be collecting at Old Point on Friday last. The report has probably grown out of the following from Saturday's Journal:—

"Some additional blockaders have been seen off our bars during the last few days, but not in sufficient numbers to indicate that they belonged to or formed the van-guard of any 'expedition.'"

THE SPEECH OF A STATESMAN.—We have read with great pleasure and instruction, the speech of Gov. Graham, delivered in the State Convention, on the 7th ult., against Judge Biggs's Ordinance concerning Test Oaths and Sedition. It is a masterly production, and we cannot wonder that after its delivery the odious measure was rejected by the decisive majority of 77 to 22, though earnest efforts were made to get it upon the footing of an old party measure, to be adopted as a matter of course because proposed by one of the leading lights of Democracy. Its origin as a statute of George the 1st; its likeness to the sedition law of the elder Adams, (though infinitely worse;) its tendency to stir up neighborhood strife; its treating every man and boy over 15, as guilty until he should swear to his own innocence; its being an insult to every man in the State; and the utter absence of any necessity for such a law; are some of the points maintained with signal ability by Gov. Graham.

We would like to publish it now, but can scarcely spare so much room in these exciting times. The Standard, in which we find it, states that a pamphlet edition of it has been issued at that office; and we take it for granted that reading and intelligent men throughout the State will supply themselves with it in that form for preservation.

SENATOR BAKER.—We had the pleasure of seeing, on Saturday, the Hon. James M. Baker, late Judge of the Suwannee Circuit Court of Florida, and now Senator elect from that State to the Confederate Congress.

Judge Baker is a native of the adjoining county of Robeson, a graduate of Davidson College, who read Law with Col. John W. Cameron, and was licensed to the Bar by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He is still a young man, and his rapid rise in Florida, professionally and politically, is due to his high personal character for integrity, industry, vigor of mind, and irreproachable habits. It always affords us pleasure to notice the rise of native North Carolinians—whether "the dwellers at home or the dispersed abroad,"—and we have marked the career of Judge Baker with especial pleasure, as we have known him from his early manhood, and not the less because he has had the good sense to look to North Carolina for other things than his Law. It is the theory of our Representative system that a Member of Congress is a member from the Confederacy as well as from the particular State which elects him; and if so, we know that the Judge will be the Senator of North Carolina, next to that of the "Flowery land." The relations of North Carolina to the Confederacy promise to be far more intimate and important than they were to the defunct Union, and the presence in its Councils, besides her own members, of such natives as Judge Baker and others, may help to secure her her proper share of consideration. Under the old government the Arsenal in this place, for instance, was kept down. Under the new, it is assuming gigantic proportions, and with its extension, the vast mineral interest of the neighboring counties is coming into notice and use.

THE TIMBER CONTRACTS.—We are requested to state, that none of the bids for timber for the Arsenal and Armory at this place, advertised for by Capt. Booth, were admissible, the prices being entirely too high. We further learn that the Captain is making arrangements to get the Timber on government account; and that he has met with one instance of a patriotic gentleman residing in South Carolina, who handsomely gave permission to take without compensation the valuable Timber on a tract of land owned by him in this State. We have not learned his name, or would publish it.

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—The whole amount received is $172,984 44. Among the latest acknowledgments are the following from North Carolina: Additional from St Matthew's church, Hillsboro', $32; St Peter's church, Washington, $50; B F Little, Little's Mills, $100; St James's church, Hendersonville, $11; Christ church, Newbern, $43 23; citizens of Beaufort, $338 35; officers and privates of Col. Radcliffe's 28th Reg't, $415; citizens of Raleigh, $781 25, (in all, $2224 75;) of Fayetteville, $1172 75, (in all, $2472 75;) E N H, Charlotte, $10; Union Presbyterian congregation, Lincoln county, 274 50; Soldiers' Aid Society, Hillsboro', $24.

AN AMAZING CHANGE.—In the Mobile Advertiser we find the usual comparative statement of the receipts of Cotton at all the ports for the first four months of the "cotton year," viz: from the 1st of Sept. to the 1st inst. The following is the result:

		1860.	1861.
Received at	New Orleans,	901,075	1789 bales.
	Mobile,	326,370	22
	Savannah,	33,380	130
	Charleston,	151,868	4594
	Memphis,	70,310	3328
	Total,	1,483,004	9863

It may be doubted if the world ever saw a similar showing. A crop worth three hundred millions of dollars, necessary to the well being and the peace of the world, totally excluded from the markets of the world. Of the crop of 1860, about eighty millions of dollars worth had been sold up to the 1st of January. Of the last crop only half a million's worth in the same length of time. The resources of the South must be great indeed when it can stand such a deprivation, as it has stood it with far less of inconvenience than could have been supposed.

CLOSET GENERALS.—An intelligent gentleman who has sons in the Army, and who has visited the "seat of war," writes to us the following judicious observations upon the unceasing demand of the stay-at-home Generals of the newspapers, that our army should move forward and attack the enemy in his entrenchments:

"The Richmond papers very often complain of and censure the Confederate Government for the monotonous policy of defence which has been pursued on the Potomac, and are urging "a forward movement." The writer is of opinion that our Generals have pursued the true course. There is no doubt but either of them would at once say, we can successfully storm such or such a work, with a loss of so many men. The writer asks himself, and let every father put the same question to himself: "Am I willing that my sons should fill up the ditch?" Observe, that every post of the enemy, as well as our own, is secured by the most skilfully arranged fortifications. Those which the writer has seen are generally about twelve feet wide and eight feet deep. One man, in the defence of such works, is equal to ten assailants; and when the material of our army is considered, few parents would be willing that their sons should encounter such odds. The enemy, on the contrary, have an army composed of just such material as they would prefer to fill the ditch, were it not for the fear of *defeat* alone. Let us hope that all fathers and relatives will believe, that our able officers are doing all in their power to save the lives of the gallant youth under their care. Every day that we hold the enemy in check is a victory."

STOCKS.—At Richmond, on the 11th, Confederate 8 per cent Bonds were quoted at 102, interest on; North Carolina 6 per cents, 85; Virginia do. 83.

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW YORK.—From the N. Y. Herald of the 7th inst. we see that there is a rapid change going on in money matters, threatening serious difficulties to Lincolndom. It is stated that the objection to receiving Treasury notes is still unsettled. "Most of the leading banks receive them on deposit. But a few reject them. The government Quartermaster must have disbursed several hundred thousand dollars in those notes to-day. We learn that the Park Bank, among others, refused to receive them on deposit. This business may lead hereafter to legislative interference." That is, the banks are to be required by law to take the Treasury notes. And why not? It would not be more despotic than many other acts of the despotism.

Gold was selling freely at 2½ per cent. premium, and very few houses were willing to sell under 2¾ to 3. Bills on London had risen to 114 to 115, and "it is confidently predicted by the brokers that we shall see bills up to 118 a 120 and gold at 7 a 8 per cent. premium."

P. S. The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday brings us New York dates of the 9th, by which we find that Lincoln's financial troubles are rapidly approaching to a crisis. Gold was selling at 4 per cent. premium, and brokers were holding it for much higher rates; exchange on England was held at 114½ to 115; stocks were less active; the indisposition of the banks to take Lincoln's treasury notes even on deposite was increasing. In Philadelphia, (we quote,) "A very bad feeling is getting up towards the banks, and if they do not alter their course there will not be a dozen banks in the U. States in a year from now. The cry is being raised, "Down with the banks, and give us a national currency."

In New York, the Herald says, "It is evident that the Wall street banks have entered into a conspiracy against the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to defeat his plans of finance, and deprive the Administration of its means of carrying on the war." The Herald adds that

"The financial affairs of the country are in a condition which excites the utmost anxiety and alarm. In another week the Treasury will be without a cent, and in financial and commercial business of every kind the prospect is fast precipitating matters towards a panic. Those who have anything to dispose of, and who can realize it, are investing the proceeds in gold or in foreign exchanges, so as to be prepared for what seems inevitable. It is evident that, unless Congress acts speedily and energetically, not only will we be overtaken by a financial revulsion severer than any we have as yet encountered, but the credit of the government will be destroyed, and our army, which is being brought into such fine condition utterly demoralized. In taxation alone can we find the means of providing for the burdens that war imposes upon us. Every article of luxury, every deed or paper relating to the transfer of real or personal property, promissory notes and bills of exchange—everything, in short, that is susceptible of being thus charged—should bear its proportion of them, in the form either of direct taxes or stamp duties. In this way a revenue of a couple of hundred millions could be raised to secure the interest on the heavy war debt that we are incurring, and to leave a large surplus to assist in providing for the wants of the government."

A RICH COUNTRY.—The salines of Smyth County, in South Western Virginia, are capable of turning out 4,000,000 bushels of salt per annum for all time—500,000 bushels more than are needed for the whole Southern Confederacy. The adjoining county of Wythe furnishes the Confederate government with nearly its whole supply of lead. The mines are among the richest and most productive in the world; the lead of a most rare good quality; the production only limited by the force employed. In the same county is one of the largest iron foundries in the State, and the government is more apprehensive of inadequate supplies of iron than of any thing else. Extensive preparation has also been made for the manufacture of saltpetre in Southwestern Virginia, a region abounding everywhere in limestone caves, containing most rich and extensive deposits of earth strongly impregnated with this mineral. Right through the heart of this region runs the railway connecting our Eastern States with those of the West, whose civil and military value to the Government cannot easily be estimated.

Truly this is a magnificent country and well worth the watchful protection of the Government, which has lost all of Western Virginia except this mineral region of the South-west. The Government, it would appear from the complaints of the Virginia press, either thinks otherwise or is unable to spare force for the work. The Dispatch, from which we condense the above statements as to the resources of the South-west, says:—

"All of Western Virginia being turned over to Pierpont, except the Southwest, with its invaluable treasures, would any one in his senses believe that that region had been denuded of its own soldiers, and left open and defenceless, an inviting prey to the enemy? But for the fact staring the public in the face, so glaring and monstrous a piece of imbecility would be absolutely incredible.

"Such a road, such a country, such a treasury of indispensable minerals, being abandoned to the enemy by the Confederacy, what is to be done? Plainly this: the State of Virginia must herself interpose and provide the means requisite to its protection and to her own salvation. The delegates of all that region of country, naturally offended at the condition in which their constituents have been left, are devising a plan of State action, such as will meet the demands of the occasion. We trust that their measures will be speedy and effective. No time is to be lost, and no expense spared, to make good the tenure of Virginia to at least this portion of her Western domain."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Acquia Creek, Va., on the 7th instant, at the camp of the Third Regiment N. C. State Troops, Quartermaster Sergeant James Haggerty, of Wilmington, aged about 26 years.

At Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on the 28th Dec. John Wesley Jones, of typhoid fever, a private in Capt. Jones' Company Person Boys.

At Carolina City, on the 7th ult., private Orren H. Smith, of Company E, 26th regiment N. C. troops in the 19th year of his age.

At Camp Edwards, near Manassas, on the 29th ult., Joseph P. Cook, of Cabarrus county; and on the 30th, W. L. Cowan, of Rowan county; privates in Co. F. 1st Reg't N. C. Cavalry.

At Camp Wyatt, on the 5th inst., Michael S. Dudley, a private in the "Sampson Rangers."

On the Potomac, on the 5th Dec. in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Graham G. Bradshaw, of the Hawfields Company, 6th Regiment of State Troops.

At the hospital in Washington, N. C., Augustus Chamblee, a member of the Wake county Eastern Guards.

On the 26th ult., of sickness contracted at Manassas, Mr David C. Fuller, aged about 23 years.

PROMOTION.—A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder states that the vacancy in the command of the th Regiment, occasioned by the resignation of Col. Singeltary, has been filled by the election of Lieut. Col. Sloan, who entered the service as a volunteer eight or ten months ago, was elected Captain of the Guilford Grays, and has regularly risen to the rank of Colonel.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The communication from a volunteer at Camp Vance, (of the 26th Regiment we believe,) is sensible and to the point, and worthy of the attention of the authorities.

POOR FOSTER.—The contemptible humbug Charles Henry Foster has lost caste among his Northern brethren. The following is from a late Northern paper:

A Base Fraud.—The examination of the case of Foster, the member from North Carolina, before the Committee on Elections shows the whole affair to be a base fraud, and letters written to Northern papers about the uprising of Union sentiment and enthusiastic meetings there were manufactured for the occasion.

YANKEES CAPTURED.—A letter from Camp Vance, near Beaufort, to the Standard, Jan. 7th, says,—

"A small Yankee transport that had been South for the purpose of carrying provisions to the fleet, was returning, and went aground near that place a day or two ago. The prisoners, twenty in number, were, we understand, taken by the 7th regiment. We look for something of very great importance hereabouts before a great while. We shall give a good account of ourselves whenever the occasion offers. We flatter ourselves that in the event of an engagement with the Yankees, we should afterwards be known as the gallant 26th."

"AN OUTRAGE."—In the Wilmington Journal of the 10th inst. we find the following:

An Outrage.—Our readers will recollect that Judge Biggs's Ordinanee in the State Convention, requiring citizens, even natives of the State, to take an oath of allegiance, was rejected by a large majority. Yet we learn from a communication in the last Raleigh Standard, that the tax collector for Columbus county has practically overruled the decision of the Convention by requiring all citizens who obeyed his summons to give in their tax lists, to swear and subscribe to their tax lists with an oath of allegiance annexed. "He was asked if he had any law for such an oath, and his reply was it made no difference." Supposing the act to be as stated, we think it does make a great difference, and that the officious officer should not only be removed but indicted also for a misdemeanor. The writer of the communication states that he was born and raised in this State, has lived in Columbus county for many years, an humble farmer and a small slave owner, and that he regarded this conduct of the officer as an outrageous assault upon himself and others. What makes the matter worse in this case is that we doubt if there is a county in the State that has sent more soldiers into the field in proportion to its white population, than Columbus, and none that in proportion to its wealth, has supplied more voluntary contributions of clothing, &c., to them. We suppose that there is scarcely a white person in the county who has not one or more near kinsmen in the army.—*Fay. Observer.*

Col. Alfred Smith, the Tax Collector for Columbus county, above referred to, happened to be in our office a day or two since and we called his attention to this matter. He heard of it for the first time. For the first time he learned that he received tax lists. For the first time he or any body else learned that it was the duty of the *Tax Collector* to receive such lists. He thought it was the duty of the *Assessors*. He received *no* tax lists, and consequently required *no* oaths from parties giving them in. The story is made up out of the whole cloth. The only oaths that he took, he took from parties acting under him in an official capacity.

Such is the plain story, but such is not the story that is sensationized around the State, to subserve ends which we will not now attempt to characterize, but which, if judged by the means employed to promote them, can hardly commend themselves to a people fond of fair dealing.—*Wilmington Journal.*

"The story is made up out of the whole cloth," is it? The object of the Journal in copying *our* synopsis of and remarks upon the communication in the *Standard* (which added comments such as ours to its correspondent's statement) is so apparent that we suppose it is altogether useless to ask the Journal to say that the same mail which brought us its statement brought us a letter from John A. Maultsby, Esq., stating that he ("with others" also) as one of the Assessors, *did* administer the oath of allegiance to sundry citizens of Columbus. Is the Journal answered? The writer in the Standard is probably able to take care of himself, though we may remark that from his account of himself (see above) his mistake in writing *Collector* instead of *Assessor* was not unnatural. We suppose that he had no more idea of doing injustice to Col. Smith than we had, and we had not the slightest knowledge of who was the collector, who the assessor, who the complainant, or of the matter itself, except from the communication in the Standard, which we take for granted was from a responsible man, or it would have been excluded as making a very grave charge against a public officer.

It turns out from Mr. Maultsby's confession that the outrage complained of was actually committed.

As Mr. Maultsby requests it, we give place to his letter:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 9th, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gents:—In the Observer of the 6th inst., I noticed an article headed "An Outrage," and I found on reading it, that I was the person with others, who had committed the outrage of administering an oath of allegiance to sundry citizens of Columbus county while taking their lists of taxable property under an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America. It appears from your article that some one from this county informed the Raleigh Standard that the Tax Collector of this District had committed said outrageous act but I can inform you that Col. Alfred Smith the Assistant Tax Collector of this District did no such thing. I did it as one of the Assessors, and inasmuch as you are kind, (I might say officious) enough to advise and direct the grand jury to indict said "officious officer for a misdemeanor," I would like for you to prosecute the case. It might be interesting as well as profitable. The Standard's informant who regarded the conduct of the officer as an outrageous assault upon himself and others, will no doubt, pay well to vindicate the laws of his country. Why did he take the oath without objection at the time—two months ago? Why did he submit to it? Was he forced to take it? Can he or you tell what crime was committed by tendering an oath to one who had a right to refuse taking it but did not, and more especially when the oath itself was one which all true Southern men delight to take whether prescribed by the Convention of this State or not? I have not seen the Standard lately. In that it may be explained why its informant submitted to so great an outrage without a murmur. It was an officious act of mine but inasmuch as the oath was not tendered to either of you, I hope you will excuse me for insinuating that it will be equally officious in you to indict me for it although I make no objection to your doing so. In justification of Col. Alfred Smith the Assistant Tax Collector of this District, who had nothing to do in administering said oath, please publish the foregoing remarks and oblige

J. A. MAULTSBY.

We don't know that we could punish more effectually the impertinent tone of our correspondent's letter than by publishing it; so we have only to add, that the acts of a public officer are fair subjects of criticism and we have seen no reason to modify what we said of Mr. Maultsby's acts, when we were not aware of *his* agency in the matter. Mr. Maultsby may think the administration of test oaths cause of "delight" to "all true Southern men," but *we* agree in opinion with the highest authority in the State which refused, almost unanimously, (only *twenty-two* of *one hundred and twenty* members of the Convention voted for the Test oath ordinance;) to authorize the administration of such oaths. We think it likely that some of the members of the Convention are as true to the South as Mr. Maultsby. As to his funny questions, we presume that the writer in the Standard will answer them if asked to do so. Doubtless Mr. Maultsby can have his name on application to the Standard.

P. S. In regard to Mr Maultsby's suggestion that *we* should prosecute him for his outrage upon a citizen of Columbus, we beg to be excused. That is none of our business—any more than it was *his* business to administer an oath which no law authorized him to administer. But whilst relieving the evident anxiety on this point, which discloses itself towards the end of his letter, it is only fair to let him know that a prosecutor or persecutor will be after him. A well known character, long known as "Jesse Holmes, the Fool Killer," announces through the Milton Chronicle this morning:—

"From there I go to Columbus county, to look after Judge Asa Biggs's man Friday, who I hear has 'grown so great' by virtue of a small appointment, that whenever he swears a man to his tax list, he imagines himself the whole State of North Carolina, and administers a Test Oath of his own making, at the same time."

THE STATE SALT WORKS.—A letter to the Standard, from a Chatham volunteer at Camp Vance, Jan'y 7th, states that "the Salt Works at Morehead City are progressing finely."

SALT.—We learn from the Franklin (Macon county) Carolinian, that wagons from the Virginia Salt Works had returned there, having been out 27 days, with only 20 bushels to the team. Its cost at Franklin was near $6 a bushel. The government is stated to have seized the works, and will manufacture for the people as well as for itself. The proprietors gave a $10,000 bond not to sell above 50 cents; but paid the forfeit some time ago and sold at 75 cents.

Mr. Vallandigham on the Settlement of the Trent Affair.—In the House of Representatives on the 7th, Mr Vallandigham made a stirring speech on the above subject. We give one of the remarkable passages:

"Sir, give me leave to say, that the moment they (Mason and Slidell) stepped upon the deck of a British man-of-war, your prisoners of state, whom the other day you would have consigned to felons' cells, became indeed the envoys and ambassadors of a recognised independent state."

The Confederate Tariff.—RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The belief is gaining strength that the Tariff will be suspended during the war. The President favors the policy of Free Trade.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—From the New York Herald of the 9th, we extract the following:

Gen. McClellan was out yesterday, and attended to business. The staff of Gen. McClellan, the Quartermaster's Department and the hospital authorities have been unusually active for some days, indicating an important movement in some direction.

Our army in Western Virginia continues active. A brilliant affair is announced to have taken place at Blue's Gap, east of Romney, on Tuesday, when a detachment of Gen. Kelly's forces attacked 2000 of the enemy, routing them completely. The rebels lost 15 killed, two cannon, their wagons, and 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. None of the Union soldiers were killed. A force of 300 Union troops, despatched into Tucker county, dispersed 400 rebels and captured a large quantity of stores, a commissary, a first lieutenant and a private soldier. Four of the rebels were found dead on the field, and a large number of wounded. At last accounts the Union troops were in hot pursuit of the fugitives.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

Burnsides' expedition, which will probably sail within the present week, will be followed by the most important results. It is believed here in well informed circles that its successful landing will be the signal for a general advance. But a short time ago Gen. McClellan inquired of Gen. Porter in what time he could move. Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the soldiers not to be deluded into the belief that they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themselves in readiness as they would shortly move forward." Since that time it has transpired that orders have been given to move via Occoquan. As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock River, a movement forward via Occoquan will compel the evacuation of the Rebel batteries on the Potomac and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond railway at Acquia Creek and leave the Confederates at Manassas the choice of two evils—to fall back on Richmond or be completely outflanked and captured by McClellan's strategy.

The N. Y. World says that it is now well understood, from the movements of the rebels, that they were aware of the destination of Gen. Burnside's fleet. The story goes that it was talked of in the family of Gen. Thomas, and by the daughter communicated to her lover, who is affiliated with the rebels. The destination of the Burnside expedition has been changed because of the knowledge the rebels acquired of the point at which it was aimed.

In the U. S. Senate the Finance Committee were instructed, and had considered the expediency of reporting a bill for the raising of $100,000,000 by direct taxation; and in connection therewith, the expediency of collecting telegraph and stamp duties, and duties upon cotton, tobacco and cigars.

From Europe.—HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—The Canada, from Liverpool via Queenstown, on 29th Dec'r, arrived here this morning. The dates per the Canada are two days later than those already received.

When the Canada left Liverpool a state of suspense prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advices per the Africa, then due, in response to those from England by the Europa.

The Canada brought troops and war munitions, and other steamers would follow immediately.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershott had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

A body of trained nurses on Miss Florence Nightingale's plan were to proceed at once to Halifax.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations, on the eve of solution, it is not essential to give them.

The London Times stands aghast in contemplating the tremendous and magnificent vegetation of the Yankee debt.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that there is a prospect of trouble in India. The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on the point of embarkation to England, were stopped by pressing dispatches from Bengal.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a falling off in the exports of eight per cent, almost entirely of cotton manufactures. The decline of the eleven months is seven and a half per cent.

The funeral of Prince Albert engaged the principal portion of the space of the London journals.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Norfolk.—NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—Three light draught gunboats, and the same number of large lake or sound boats arrived in the Roads, yesterday. They were all filled with troops, and the three former were recognised by our informant as a portion of the Burnside Expedition. The troops numbering, as was estimated, between four and six thousand, were landed at Old Point

We are further informed that the remainder of the Burnside Expedition is expected to join those now in the Roads in the course of five or six days, and that they will proceed to their destination at once. There seems to be but little doubt that it is intended for the Rappahannock or James Rivers, or Norfolk. Our informant states that this is the prevailing opinion at the North, and that the people of that section are quite confident that the Burnside Expedition will be the most important in its results of any yet sent out.

The negroes at the Point are represented as being worked very hard, and their treatment in general very bad. They are sick of their Northern sympathizers, and very anxious to be again with their masters.

The Selden, under a flag of truce, visited Old Point yesterday. She brought up to the city, on her return, J. W. Zacharie, Esq., who was taken off an English vessel between Havana and Matamoras by a U. S. vessel and made prisoner. He was released on the same day that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were released.

Day Book.

From the S. C. Coast.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The Yankee gunboats continue their visits up Broad River and the Coosaw, keeping up an occasional shelling of some unprotected landing or plantation. On Wednesday some of their cruisers came up as far as Hogg's Neck and Boyd's Landing on Broad River and completely demolished the fine residence of Mr. J. W. Gregorie at Hogg's Neck, and the residence of Mr. Fripp.

Courier.

The impression is becoming very general in our community that the Federals withdrew from Port Royal Ferry with the view of attacking the defences of Savannah, in force. The soil of Georgia is as good a place as they can find to measure arms with the Confederates, and for one we are perfectly willing to decide the war by the result.—*Savannah Republican.*

French Man-of-War Fired into by the Federal Fleet.—MOBILE, Jan'y 10.—On Monday last a French man-of-war approached Ship Island under a neutral flag, for the purpose of business with the French Consul at New Orleans. She was fired into by the Federal fleet and somewhat crippled, but did not return the fire. The Yankees apologized, but the Captain refused to accept the apology. He came to Bay St. Louis, and telegraphed to New Orleans.

On Monday there were nearly thirty Federal vessels at Ship Island. After this affair all but five left, and they are very quiet.

Movement of Troops.—Several regiments have been ordered at different points on the coast within a few days. Col. Avery's regiment is quartered at Newbern for the present, we believe. Col. Leaventhorpe's will bivouack in the neighborhood of Wilmington. These are fine regiments, and will do good service.

Raleigh Standard, 11th.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the evening of the 9th, by G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL C. THOMPSON and Miss FRANCES A. YOUNG.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 6th inst., in the 79th year of his age, Mr. ARCHIBALD HOLMES, a successful planter, a kind parent, indulgent master, a Christian gentleman—an Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 8th inst. of typhoid pneumonia, aged 30 years, DUGALD CARMICHAEL, a truly excellent young man. His sickness was so short that his death has taken his nearest neighbors by surprise. By this stroke of Divine Providence our community has been deprived of one of its best citizens, a noble patriot and a warm-hearted philanthropist. He was an affectionate son and brother and has left a widowed mother, a sister, three brothers, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, which is hoped to be his gain. J. G. S.

At his residence in Harnett county, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN DARROCH, aged 56 years 10 months and 13 days.

To Arrive, to arrive---Daily Expected.

FINE GRAY CLOTHS, suitable for officers' Uniforms; Gold Lace, Stars, Shoulder Straps, Confederate Buttons, &c., &c., at

BALDWIN'S Civic and Military Establishment, 38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 9. 1t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of $100 from Mr. E. J. Lilly and $100 from Mr. Henry Lilly. The amount of receipts into the Treasury from all sources since the formation of the Association, has been $1109—the disbursements have been $643.

The following Companies have been the recipients of aid from the Association: Capt. Sinclair's, Capt. Mallett's, Capt. Huske's, Capt. Blocker's, Capt. Roberts', Capt. Williams's, Capt. Wooten's, Capt. Strange's and thirty-seven Cumberland Recruits. The aid furnished besides the outlay of money has consisted in work and in the articles donated.

In fulfillment of a contract made by the Association with the State for furnishing supplies of Clothing for the Army, several hundred dollars have been disbursed among the needy seamstresses of the place, and we trust that the continued endeavors of the ladies may prove a blessing to the poor as well as to the army. The ladies are much indebted to many of the gentlemen for kindness in forwarding their plans.

Ladies who wish to engage in the distribution of soldiers' work during the present week are referred to Mrs. Duncan McLaurin.

The usual semi-monthly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at Society Hall on Friday next, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MT. OLIVET LODGE, No. 195, Dec. 30, 1861.

Departed this life, on the 26th inst., at his residence on Deep River, Randolph County, N. C., P. M. JOHN SPINKS, in the 40th year of his age. Brother Spinks was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church, and a member of Mt. Olivet Lodge of Free and A. Y. Masons. He was confined to the bed of affliction for more than two months; he bore his afflictions with great christian fortitude. He often spoke of a willingness to depart and be with Christ. He was perfectly calm, and enjoyed his mind to his last moments; just before he died, he called his friends beside his bed and bid them farewell, and died rejoicing in the bright prospect for heaven and immortal glory. Was buried the evening of the 28th, in the family grave-yard with masonic honors.

Resolved, 1st, That we bow with humble submission to the death of our beloved brother Spinks, believing that our loss is his eternal gain, though feeling that our loss will not be repaired soon.

Resolved, 2d, That in the death of our beloved brother, one of the brightest stars has fallen; one whom we loved; one who had the great principles of Masonry at heart, and has done much for the cause.

Resolved, 3d, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved companion, his little son, his aged parents, and his dear sisters.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy filed in the archives of this Lodge.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. C. Standard, Christian Sun, and Fayetteville Observer, for publication, with a request that all papers friendly to the cause please copy.

J. S. LARRENCE, }
E. L. PHILLIPS, } Com.
S. J. MOFFITT, }

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 13.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 8.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Corn—95 to $1. Peas $1. Rye 1 75 to $2. Oats 60.
Cotton—good commands 9 25 to 9 50.
Cotton Bagging—29 to 30 cts.
Flour—Family, $9 to 9 25, super 8 75 to $9.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8 to 10.
Iron—Swedes 10 to 12; American 8 to 9.
Molasses—Stock light, retailing at 75 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Finds quick sales in any quantity at 12½.
Salt—Several lots received from the Sound; sells from store at $6 to $8 per bushel, according to quality.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—The Market well supplied; common brown by the quantity 10½ to 12½; best quality 16 to 17½.
Sheetings—3-4, 15 cts.; 4-4, 16 to 18 cts.
Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 27 cts; 7 to 10, 28; 8 to 10, 30.
Spirits Turpentine—20 cents.
Tallow—22 to 25. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

For the State Convention.

WE are authorized to announce WM. McL. McKAY as a Candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the State Convention, in place of the Hon. Warren Winslow, resigned.

Jan. 8. 89-tE

Convention Candidate.

AT the request of many citizens, Col. M. J. McDuffie has consented to present himself to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett Counties, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Warren Winslow. VOTERS.

Jan'y 8. 89-te

Last Tax Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for Taxes in the Fayetteville District are hereby notified to come forward during this week and pay up, or they may expect to find their property advertised for sale.

R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Shff.

Jan'y 13, 1862. 90-2w

Large Sale of Furniture.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust, made by Miss Mary Ann Potter to the subscribers, they will sell on Tuesday the 21st inst.,

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

comprising almost every article usually employed in Hotels or families. Sale at the Market House in Fayetteville. Terms made known at sale. Also the residence in the country, known as the residence of the late Judge Potter.

W. H. LUTTERLOH, } Trustees.
R. M. ORRELL, }
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan. 13 90-ts

Wanted to Hire,

20 NEGRO MEN by the day. Pay 50 cts.
20 do do by the year. Pay $100 to $125.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 13, 1862. 60-1w

FOR RENT.

A FRONT ROOM recently occupied by the Post Office. It has gas fixtures. Apply to THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 13. 1t

Wanted Immediately,

TWO boys to fold Envelopes. None but smart boys need apply to THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 13. 1t

DRY HIDES.

4000 LBS. CHOICE DRY HIDES, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

Jan'y 13, 1862. 90tf

Blockade or no Blockade.

250 PLOWS and CASTINGS to suit. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Spoilt Pork or Bacon.

50 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, just run the blockade and warranted to cure meat. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

FOR SALE.

POWDER, LEAD, COPPERAS, INDIGO, MADDER, &c. Also 100 kegs NAILS, *all sizes.* For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Pure or Impure.

SCUPPERNONG Wine, French and Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whiskey. Warranted pure and for Medicinal purposes. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 13, 1862. 90-i3t

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—
a good assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA,
AND
GLASS-WARE.

ALSO,
400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware, AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-itf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92ily

OFFICERS,--all ranks,

CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH UNIFORMS.

—Recent Arrivals of—
Fine Gray Cloths,
Fine Gray Cassimeres,
Confederate Blue Cloth,
Dark Blue Cloth,
Gold Lace, Gold Cord, Stars, Shoulder Straps; Scarlet, Sky-blue, Black and Green Trimmings, enable us to offer to all Officers complete outfits at fair prices!

The Confederate Overcoat

is finished, cut and trimmed in the most approved style.

BLANKS FOR MEASURES
furnished upon application.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and Goods sent. Cash on delivery.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer of Military Clothing,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 11, 1862. 90-i3w

Military Clothing Manufactory,

36 MARKET ST., OVER CARTER'S SHOE STORE, and next door to Baldwin's Civic and Military Clothing House.

MASON & BALDWIN, Proprietors.

Shall give employment to ONE HUNDRED HANDS, and be prepared to contract for making UNIFORMS for Regiments, &c.

☞ Orders solicited as above.

Wilmington, Jan'y 11. 90*2t

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

I NOW have on hand the largest and best assortment of SUBSOIL PLOWS that I ever yet had. These Plows will compare favorably with Northern work either as to price or general utility. They are, I think, the best Plow in use among the people for plowing up hard ground, plowing up gardens, running around corn, cotton, &c., the first time, and are an excellent new ground Plow; and as a subsoil Plow I don't think they can be beat. I will warrant them not to break (with fair usage,) and to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded and Plow taken back. I also have on hand a few extra two horse turning Plows. Apply to

BRYAN TYSON.

Moonshanne, Moore Co., Jan'y 10, 1862. 90-tf

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1861.

John W. McNair, against Elias Grantham, Giles Williams, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Stephen Grantham, dec'd, Owen Grantham, Joseph Standland and wife Martha, Daniel Elvington and wife Nancy, Evan Grantham, John Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Elias Grantham, Evan Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition against them filed, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree pro confesso made as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1861.

90-6w] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

60,000 well burnt BRICKS for sale. E. W. BARGE.

Jan. 7, 1861. 89-2t

HOUSE FOR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS and convenient Dwelling House on North Street, having a good Garden, a Spring on the lot, and all necessary out-houses.

E. W. BARGE.

Jan. 7, 1862. 89-2t

Notice to Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 17th of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of public business.

DAVID McNEILL, Chm'n.

Jan'y 7, 1862. 89-tm

Cap and Letter Paper.

HAVING sold out our stock of writing papers at old prices, we have lately obtained a small supply, at very high prices, which we desire to sell for cash only.

Jan'y 7. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR HIRE.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHERWOMAN. Apply to G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 7. 89-3t

FOR SALE.

10 BALES GUNNY BAGGING.
15 Hhds. New Orleans Sugars (assorted.)
5 Boxes Cuba, Havana Ditto.
10 Bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Cut Loaf Ditto.
10 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

By AUG. W. STEEL.

Jan'y 3, 1862. 88-i2w

Twenty-five Men Wanted

FOR a Company of LIGHT ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The term of service, during the war. The Company will go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and into actual service late in the Spring. Pay $12 per month, and a bounty of $50 when sworn into service.

Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER.

Dec. 9, 1861. 81tf

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the raising of a Battalion of six Companies or Regiment of Troops for twelve months.

BE it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Governor is authorized to receive into the service a Battalion of infantry, to consist of six companies, for 12 months, or a Regiment of ten companies, to be composed of volunteers who belonged to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry of the town of Fayetteville included,) and such others as may enrol themselves with them.

Be it further ordained, That the said companies shall have the right to elect their Commissioned Officers, and the Battalion shall have the right to elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and a Colonel if a Regiment be formed; said officers of Companies and of the Battalion or Regiment to be chosen in accordance with the law now in force providing for the election of Officers by the twelve months' volunteers. Provided further, That the said Battalion or Regiment shall be transferred within convenient time to, and accepted by, the Government of the Confederate States.

THE FIRST BATTALION

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

☞ The above Ordinance having been passed by the State Convention on the 12th inst., a rare chance is now offered to those who wish to enter their country's service. As it is probable that the State will finally want the services of the whole Militia of the State, it will be better for those who can, to join this Battalion, so that proper preparation can be made for comfort before entering the field for active duty. Those wishing to enrol their names can call at the Store of A. M. Johnson, Military Storekeeper, one door East of G. Brandt's; those from a distance can address me, for further information, per mail.

F. N. ROBERTS.

Dec'r 13, 1861. 83tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

THE LONDON TIMES ON LINCOLNDOM.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

The style of the American President has fallen with the fortunes of the republic. Instead of the jolly, rollicking periods of former days, each of which seemed to suggest at its close a stave of "Hail Columbia," we have now got a discursive and colloquial essay, ill-arranged and worse expressed. Nor does the matter redeem the style. It is really wonderful, when we consider the present state of the American Republic, how any one placed in the position of Mr. Lincoln could have taken the trouble to produce so strange a medley, so incomposite a rhapsody. There are several subjects on which we earnestly desire information, and on no one is it afforded. Above all things, we want to know what view the American Cabinet takes of the affair of the Trent, what advice it has received from its legal counsellors, and with what feelings it approaches the coming controversy. On this point there is not a word. Then, we should like to hear a little of the financial measures by which the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is to be preserved in the face of so vast an outlay.

We should like to know what measures the President proposes to adopt with regard to the slave population of the Southern States; whether with one-half of his Cabinet, he is for emancipation, or, with the other halt of his Cabinet, for a maintenance of the rights of the slave owner. On all these points our oracle is silent. But, if he tells us very little that we want to know, he amply indemnifies us by telling us a great many things in which we have no interest. He has a plan for re-adjusting the circuits of the judges and for the codification of the statute law. He is very minute on the receipts and disbursements of the post office. He is anxious to extend the District of Columbia into Virginia. He has something to say on the exhibition of 1862. He has, in common with most of his predecessors, plans for getting rid of free negroes by a system of colonization, and has room for an argument to show, not as he wishes, that labor is independent of capital, but how little progress the most ordinary doctrines of political economy have made in the higher circles of American politicians.

[The Times here devotes considerable space to the Trent affair, which we omit as superseded.]

The President has given us, instead of the information we desired, his opinion on the real causes of the present war. The North, he says, are fighting for the integrity of the Union—that is, as Lord Russell said, for empire, to compel the South, by force of arms, to live under a government which they detest. The South, on the other hand, are fighting against the rights of the people—that is, against the right of the people of the North to govern them against their consent. This description ought to put an end to the statement so often repeated that slavery is the main matter in dispute. But the South have done still worse, and, not content with questioning the right of the North to govern them, they have even gone to the extent of questioning the wisdom of certain Northern institutions. Thus persons are actually found who wish for a restriction of the suffrage; to contend, in spite of the evidence afforded by the North of the purity of election, and the high moral and intellectual qualities secured by such a process, that it is better election should be confined to legislators, and not extended to magistrates; and some have even been heard to pronounce the horrible name of "monarchy."

No wonder that Mr. Lincoln, luxuriating in the paradise to which the will of an unbridled democracy has introduced him, and looking forward to a desperate struggle with England, brought about apparently by the same cause, should feel a pious horror of those who venture to think such experience not conclusive, and the existing Constitution of the United States a little short of perfection! We have nothing to say for slavery, but if Mr. Lincoln's description of the South is indeed true, if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from the elective judges and elective governors, he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed and thrown upon his government the stigma of fighting to impose upon them other institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin.

But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lincoln's speech is that in which he touches the relations of his government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on his own showing, to be that all foreign countries have hitherto preserved a strict neutrality; that they have resisted all applications from the South to make common cause with it against the North; and that they have *quietly submitted to a blockade which grievously injures their commerce and manufactures.* These facts would have called forth from the chief of any other government in the world, republican or monarchical, a gracious and courteous acknowledgment of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarkable for carrying either of these qualities to excess, has been treated by all other nations in its hour of trial. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy, than the language with which President Lincoln repays the consideration extended to him: "These nations," he says, "appear as yet not to have seen their way to their objects"—that is, the restoration of commerce—"more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union."

This is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. Lincoln is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right, to express a suspicion that we did so for reasons we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end in the exhortation with which we are already familiar in the circular of Mr. Seward, to fortify the sea-coast, the great lakes and rivers. After all, says Mr. Lincoln, "the safety and stability of the republic depends not on foreign nations but upon ourselves." That is perfectly true at this moment, because foreign nations earnestly desire peace and to avoid all occasion of quarrel, but it will cease to be true the moment that America has forced us into a war; for one of many evils of war is that a nation is deprived by it of the control of its own destinies, and forced to shape its course not by its own will, but by the decision of war itself.

THE NAVY REPORT.

* * * * We turn, then to the report of Mr. Gideon Welles, the Secretary to the Federal Navy, for explanation of these hollow or enigmatical phrase, in which Mr. Lincoln boasts that the American Navy, created since the present difficulties began, has performed deeds which have increased the naval renown of the U. S. He tells us that on the 4th of March last the effective American navy consisted of only forty-two vessels of all classes, carrying 555 guns and about 7500 men. He says that at the date of his report he had increased this force to two hundred and sixty-four vessels and 24,000 seamen. This is creditable to Mr. Welles as an official, but the result is not exceedingly terrible, especially when he proceeds to tell us how this has been accomplished, by hiring all sorts of commercial vessels and gathering together every floating thing that would carry a gun. These figures represent a naval force which would be very terrible to Prussia, which might alarm the fleet of Italy, and which would call for an effort from Spain, but which France could easily destroy, and England cannot but hold exceedingly cheap. This is not the navy of a first-class Power; it is enough for a people who desire to be at peace, but it is ridiculous for a people who insist upon being quarrelsome. A little man who holds his own against a big man who is trying to bully him, has every bystander's sympathies in his favor, but nothing is more contemptible than a little man who is noisy and offensive only in reliance upon the impunity which he expects on account of his own weakness and the generosity of those whom he insults. To sustain the pretensions of Federal statesmen to insult all neutral nations, Mr. Welles's increased navy is still but a contemptible flotilla.

Very different, however is its forces as proportioned to the enemy with which it is immediately matched. The Confederate Sates have no navy at all. Against them the navy of Mr. Welles is as a giant against a dwarf. Within the last few months the Federal Government has had 264 ships and 24,000 men, and their enemies only two or three wretched privateers, and some craft fitted for inland navigation. Yet we believe that the Sumter is still plundering the Federal commerce, and we know that the Harvey Birch was burnt close to our own shores; we see a "sensation head" in the last New York papers that "the Federals are blockading the channel of Tybee Island, and Fort Pulaski," and we have Mr. Welles's own testimony, that although his navy "continued to capture every rebel vessel which showed itself on the Potomac," it ceased to do so "when the rebels erected batteries on sundry points of the Virginia shores, and thereby rendered passage on the river dangerous!" We confess that we are compelled to look beyond these facts to discover the reasons for the tone of congratulation which runs through Mr. Welles's report, and to deserve the increase of renown claimed for the Federal navy by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Welles himself seems to think some further explanation necessary.

He urges, therefore, the onerous duties of blockading a coast of three thousand miles in length, of the active pursuit of privateers, and of the organization of naval expeditions. This is all very well, but it is neccessary to show that these duties have been accomplished. The naval expeditions have, indeed, reached their destination, but, as they had no enemy worth the name of an enemy to meet, the renown of the navy cannot be much raised by what was little more than transport service. The privateers have, as we said before, not been taken. The blockade has been so notoriously a failure that nothing but the extraordinary scrupulousness of the European powers has allowed it to continue. Ships have passed in and out at all times just as they pleased, and, so far as the harbors are concerned, there has never been any difficulty in getting into them or getting out of them. The Federal Government has itself emphatically admitted the failure of their naval blockade, by an act of barbarity which is unparalleled in the history of national wars. They have actually endeavored to undo what Columbus had done—to shut up from all mankind forever the ports which the great discoverer opened to the human race, and to destroy by artificial impediments the gates by which men of all nations enter and pass out of some millions of square miles of fertile and productive lands This is a crime against all human kind. If it does not call down universal opposition, it is only because the enterprise is believed to be as impossible as its design is execrable.

We have nearly exhausted the deeds of the American navy during this eventful year. One act, however, yet remains unnoticed, and it is just possible that it may form the staple of Mr. Lincoln's general and very guarded allusion to the great addition of renown so recently acquired. This is the act which has made the Mayor of Boston and the Governor of Massachusetts eloquent with exultation, and which has excited even the House of Representatives to gratitude. This act is thus dealt with by Mr. Gideon Welles: "Capt. Chas. Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, and leading conspirators, were, with their suits, to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel, he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Colonel Dimmick, in command of that Fortress. The prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department; and, if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There is no disputing the boldness of this act, nor, indeed, the boldness of this threat; but whether it is likely to increase the renown of the Federal navy, future events yet must show. Mr. Welles will want more than 24,000 men to make good these foolish words. That he can get more, and will get more, we are well aware; for we do not undervalue the power or energy of our rugged kinsmen if they put their heart in a matter; but he will get little "renown" for his deportment in such a cause as that he so unnecessarily proclaims, or against the antagonist he so rashly defies. If either the discretion of Mr. Welles or the ability of Mr. Lincoln is to be estimated by their State papers, they are not enemies greatly to be feared either in national or in civil warfare.

Incendiaries sent South.—Information was received here several weeks ago, by the government, from reliable parties, friends of the Confederacy in Philadelphia, that an organization had been perfected there by gangs of desperadoes, in the pay of the Lincoln Government, charged with the duty of penetrating into the South by the usual means and appliances used by Yankees, and when there of burning all railroad bridges deemed useful in the conveyance of troops and the transportation of munitions of war. All suspicious characters should be watched, and especially in times like these should an efficient guard be placed in the vicinity of every Southern railroad bridge. The government may have taken the proper steps for aught we know to the contrary.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Changed his mind.—A few days since the Federals reported that Gen. Schoeff had gone to whip Gen. Zollicoffer, and that he would certainly do so, and capture nearly all of his men. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Frankfort, dated the 22d ultimo, says that Schoeff got within two miles of Zollicoffer's camp "and returned."

The Blockade.—Four important and valuable arrivals at least have been reported for the week just closed—one of them a steamer that had left a Confederate port after the blockade was pronounced infallably strict and close. These occurrences show what may be done if proper encouragement be given by the authorities.

The blockade is furnishing a noble school for training a competent corps of Mariners, and for developing our resources.—*Chas. Courier, 6th.*

THE OUTCRY AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

An outcry has been raised against the Convention, and an attempt is now being made, by certain partizans, to render that body odious to the people. It is alleged, first, that the Convention has transacted but little if any business of value, except the ordinance of secession; and secondly, that it has usurped power in legislating for the State.

Now, what are the facts? The Convention, at its first session, passed among others an ordinance to establish a Board of Claims, by which thousands of dollars have been saved to the Treasury; also, an ordinance to raise a battalion of cavalry, which is now in the field; also, an ordinance to tax all slaves according to value, as land is taxed; also, a resolution exempting our soldiers from poll tax; also, an ordinance to secure to our soldiers the right to vote, wherever they may be; also, an ordinance to provide money to carry on the war and meet the interest on the State debt. The Convention, at its second session, passed among others an ordinance to complete a regiment (Col. Green's) of infantry, now ready for the field; also, resolutions of confidence in President Davis, and pledging this State to prosecute the war to the last extremity; also, a resolution requesting Congress to increase the pay of our soldiers; also, an ordinance appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to make salt for the people, now so much needed; also, an ordinance providing for the issue of three millions of dollars in treasury notes—a measure *absolutely necessary at the time*, to pay for supplies for our troops, and to carry on the government; also, an ordinance to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessaries of life; also, an ordinance to continue the Board of Claims, by which the accounts of all disbursing agents will be rigidly examined, and thousands of dollars thus saved to the State; also, an ordinance to raise an additional battalion or regiment of troops.

Now, all these ordinances and resolves, with one exception, are *legislative* in their character. Who will say they ought not to have been passed? But for one of these, salt, instead of falling as it has, would have increased in price; but for another of them, the fine regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Spruill, would not have been in existence; but for another, thirty or forty thousand of our brave soldiers would have been deprived of their right of suffrage; but for another, there would have been but little protection against dishonest State agents; and, but for another, the meat, and bread, and clothing of the soldiers would have been cut off, the State would have repudiated the interest on her bonds, and the wheels of government would have stopped. And yet novices in politics, and partizans who think of nothing but offices for themselves, say the Convention ought not to legislate, and ought not to re-assemble on the 20th instant.

The Convention, when it re-assembles, will find it necessary to make provision for supplying the places of some twenty thousand of our volunteers, whose terms of service will expire by the middle of the present year. Again, the Convention has commenced the work of re-writing and condensing the Constitution. It is very important to the people that this document should be put in such words and in such shape as to make it plain in all its provisions to every voter in the State; and it is important also to revise and settle it *now*, on such firm and just foundations that the people will not be troubled again for many years with propositions for amendments to the instrument, or for a Convention. Virginia has just re-written and revised her Constitution, and that too in the midst of war, with the enemy threatening her at almost every point; and the Convention of South Carolina is now in session.

This outcry raised against the Convention is, for the most part, the work of persons who dislike that body on account of its conservative character, and because it is determined, as its acts will show, to protect the public treasury and keep the military in strict subordination to the civil power. Speculators, peculators, and plunderers, know that as long as the Convention is in existence their schemes to feather their own nests at the public expense will be exposed and exploded, and the guilty punished, while the honest will be protected; and such as would impose upon or neglect the soldiers, or neglect proper measures for the defence of the State, also know that the Convention, acting for and in the name of the people, will bring them to account. Hence the outcry referred to. But the State has nothing to fear from the Convention. Its ordinances and resolutions heretofore passed, afford the best guarantee that its future action will redound to the good of the people. It will no doubt dissolve at some period during the present year; but its members are not to be deterred from the performance of their duty by inflammatory appeals on the hustings or in the newspapers, nor disturbed by clamors and outcries raised by partizans and demagogues.

Raleigh Standard.

Comfortably Housed.—The 14th North Carolina Regiment, quartered on the Model Farm, were admitted into the comfortable buildings there on Saturday. In their tents on the western portion of the farm they were exposed to the rigors of the winter, and had they continued there during the present cold spell even, must have suffered very much. We are glad to state that the capacious buildings were fitted up in excellent order, and every arrangement necessary for their comfort has been made.—*Petersburg Express, 6th.*

Goldsboro' Items.—New Year's Day was a busy, bustling time. A great many negroes were hired. House servants and cooks maintained their former positions; but men, boys, and women with children, declined. Men hired for $75 to $105, and women and cooks for $50 to $80.

Mr. John E. Wright, a prominent citizen of this place, sustained a heavy loss yesterday, in the burning of a large barn on his farm about one mile from town, in which was consumed 20,000 or 30,000 pounds of seed cotton, 100 barrels of corn, and many other valuable articles. No insurance.

At a sale of negroes at Snow Hill, in Greene county, yesterday, a man 28 years old brought $1,200, and others in proportion.—*Cor. Pet. Ex.*

Hiring.—On the 1st January, at this place, negro men hired at from $80 to $120—not many at the latter figure. Women went at $50, $60, and a few at $75. Prices ranged about 30 per cent. lower than last year, which seems to have been the case throughout the State.

Charlotte Democrat.

Negro Hiring.—There were more negroes put out, this year, than usual. Prices were well sustained, very nearly approaching those of 1861.

Salisbury Watchman.

Shoes and Leather.—We learn, through a gentleman just from Memphis, Tennessee, that shoes have recently fallen one dollar in the pair at that place, and that leather was never more plentiful.

Salisbury Banner.

Powder.—We learn that the Powder Mill, now being erected near this place, will soon be in operation.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Re-Enlistment of Troops.—We feel perfectly justified in saying, from information in our possession, that fully seven-eighths of the Virginia troops now in service will re-enlist when their present terms expire.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Goods for the People.—Yesterday one of our city wharves presented quite an active scene, in consequence of a fine display of merchandize which crowded the surrounding space and which was being discharged from a vessel lately from foreign parts.

The cargo consisted of English Blankets, Confederate Grey Cloths, Hardware in casks, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Codfish, Spool Cotton, English Paper and Envelopes, Butter, Arrowroot, Cheese, Linens, Hosiery, Buttons, Needles, Spanish Segars, and various other articles of great value at this time.—*Charleston Courier, 7th inst.*

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to $267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets, 5,077 35

Total, $272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.
Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to
R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOKS.

WE have just received by Express, a supply of SPELLING BOOKS—price $1 25 per dozen 15, cents retail, *Cash.*

We have not advanced the price of any articles on hand before the war; but present purchases cost us more than we asked for those. Of course we have to put up prices on what we buy now.

E. J. HALE & SONS
Fayetteville, Aug. 29.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
Sarah Denning *vs.* Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Josiah Denning, Young T. Denning, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia, Napoleon and James F. Denning, Heirs-at-Law of Thomas Denning.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.
89 6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
Ambros Overbaugh *vs.* Giles Overbaugh.
Attachment and Levy on Real Estate.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Giles Overbaugh, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Giles Overbaugh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim with costs.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.
[89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1861.
Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia Denning, Napoleon Denning, and James F. Denning, by their next friend Sarah Denning, against Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning.
Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, reside beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and partition had as prayed for.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.
☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
1st Session.—Commences 1st October. Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February. Ends 6th July.
T. C. HOOPER, Principal.
Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.
October 5, 1861. 68tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE STEAM MILL, (Circular Saw) Persons having one for sale will give the size of boilers, cylinder and order, where to be seen and lowest price. Address Box 2, Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec'r 30, 1861. 86-2w

For Sale,

10.000 LBS DRY HIDES, average weight 28 lbs.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec'r 30, 1861. 86-2w

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf



After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

ANOTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 88tf

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.
Oct. 16, 1861. 66-tf

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteers Hand Book.
Further supplies just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Dec. 14, 1861.

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 12. 1861. 56-

Map of the Sea-Coast of South Carolina;
New Map of Virginia;
The Southern Spy by Edw'd A. Pollard of Va.
The Southern Song Book.
Dec'r 14. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated **Pocket and Pen KNIVES.** A good supply.
Nov'r 27, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS.

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Dec. 10.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by
E. J. HALE & SONS

The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Character notes. A further supply just received
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Godey's Lady's Book for May.
April 16 E. J. HALE & SONS.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be a Poll opened at all the election Precincts, in the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett, on Thursday the 16th of Jan'y, to elect a Delegate to the State Convention, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon Warren Winslow.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-tt

DOBBIN HOUSE,
HAY STREET, Fayetteville, N. C.

MRS. E. C. HALL has taken this House and it is now ready for the reception of REGULAR and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. All who may patronize this house may be assured that no effort will be spared to render them comfortable.

Jan'y 2, 1862. 88-3t

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash.

E. J. HALE & SONS
Jan'y 6, 1862.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

THE COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Rowan Street, recently occupied by the subscriber, will be rented till Jan'y 1, 1863. It has Gas fixtures, a Well, and necessary Out-houses.

JOS BAKER, Jr
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8. 88tj

NEW CROP RICE.

15 CASKS New Crop RICE. For sale low by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Jan'y 4, 1862. 88-2w

Petersburg Foundry.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors of the Observer: Our *Express*, which, by the way, copies much valuable information from your paper, has an extract from a recent number, in which you say, "Dr. Worth finds it difficult to procure the necessary salt pans, for which he has applied in and out of the State." We desire to call his attention to the fact, that if he will apply at our establishment, where we manufacture a CAST PAN of improved shape, he can obtain them at 7 cts. per lb delivered on Rail Road.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN'S FOUNDRY,
88-3tpd Petersburg, Va

Cause and Contrast, being an Essay on the American Crisis, by T. W. McMahon.
Also, a further supply of Hardee's Tactics, 2 vols.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

WANTED.—A Teacher for said Academy, fully competent to prepare Boys for College. Applicants should appear in person, or otherwise, on the 20th Jan'y, when an election will take place. A teacher of experience will be preferred. The pay for his services will be derived from the profits of the School. It is the wish of the Trustees that the exercises of the Academy should commence about the 1st of February.

C. C. COVINGTON, Sec'y.
P. S. Testimonials of competency will be required.
Jan'y 4. 88-*2t

Floral College.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.

Terms the same as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal
Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading with, or boarding my wife ANN CADDELL, (formerly ANN CURRIE,) as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

ARCHIBALD C. CADDELL.
Dec. 9, 1861. 88-*8t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in al the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 1-*

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.
Dec. 16. 88*8m

NOTICE.

I WILL accommodate a few gentlemen with private BOARD and LODGING, within ten minutes walk, South from the Arsenal, on Haymount.

D. McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec'r 30, 1861. 86*3:pd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1861.
Peter McKay, et al. vs. Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, dec'd, and others.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Alexander McKay, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Alexander McKay to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861.
85*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 6th, 1862. When called for please say they are advertised.

John W Adcock, John F Ausley.
L T Beaty, Mrs Elizabeth Baly, Winan Booly.
B J Crawly, Thos Calleut, J B Chelcutt.
R J Fennell 4, Nancy Faircloth, Lovitt Fore, Martha Flowers.
Randal Gilchrist, J F Green.
Mary Hunicut, P J Harris 2, John W Haithcock.
David Jones, W H Jones, Malcolm Jones.
Alex'r Kelly. Rachael Lomac.
John Monroe, Alex'r Murchison 2, Elizabeth Montgomery. Jas Newcum.
L M Price, Mary Page, Sarah Ann Potts, Eliza Prescott, Sarah Pridgen.
Lula McCracken, John H McClain, A S McNeill.
Benj Ringold.
Henrier Shepherd, E J Snipes, Laura Springs, F C Shaw.
Mary C Williams 2, J M White, Henrietta Wilson.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.